THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 157

MERCHANT MARINE VIEWED AS LUXURY FOR UNITED STATES

The Sooner Ships and Yards Are Disposed of the Sooner Can the Nation Begin to Economize Says Former Treasury Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The Merchant Marine of the United States is purely a luxury, and the sooner the ships and shipyards are disposed of the sooner we shall be able to embark on our program of economy as outlined by the President in his recent speech," said Russell C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the Wilson Administration, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The only gainer by it is the European shipper, who is enabled to ship his goods cheaper through the competition afforded.

"The government expenditure of some billions on ships and shipyards has resulted in no return whatever to the Treasury. The proceeds of the sale and operation (including operations during the period when there was a shortage of ships and freight rates were inordinately high) have been devoted to new construction or to meeting operating deficits. So the official figures for the post armistice period, which show expenditures by the Shipping Board of only $530,000,000 in the fiscal year 1920, $100,000,000 in 1921, and $125,000,000 in 1922, or a total of $755,000,000, grossly understate them.

Estimate of Aggregate Receipts

"I should be very much surprised if the aggregate amount received by the War Department and the Navy Department from the sale of war munitions and supplies, etc., and by the Shipping Board from the sale and chartering of ships and property and diverted to other purposes without passing through the Treasury, did not run well into ten figures.

"We made up our minds to have a merchant marine at any cost and to create ports and trade routes where there were none. Ships were set sailing from ports and over routes which were not justified by business demand. After the armistice the government went on building ships at war costs of labor and materials, using the taxpayers' money to create tonnage. It created a vast tonnage in the effort to make a well-balanced fleet, whatever that may mean, with the result that, after the effect of war and post-armistice inflation had disappeared, the surplus tonnage, created with the taxpayers' money, greatly aggravated the depression in the shipping business and tens of millions of dollars' worth of hulls are grinding themselves to pieces. 'If we want a merchant marine we shall have it,' say the officials. 'A little matter of expense to a hundred million people will not stand in the way.' And the voices of senators and congressmen from the places where shipyards are owned by the government and from seaports created by executive fiat, and from districts benefited by the maintenance of artificial and uneconomic trade routes, are lifted in support of the program of waste. All agree that there must be economy, but as each item is presented, all seemingly agree that that particular one is not the proper field for economy.

Economic Law Will Have Its Way

"But in the long run, after billions have been wasted, economic law will have its way. The United States will grow tired of maintaining a merchant marine which costs more than it is worth. American exporters are interested in having their goods shipped as cheaply as possible to foreign ports, so that they may compete as favorably as possible with foreign goods. American workmen will not sail the high seas if they can get good jobs at home for the same pay. Ships for serving foreign trade will be built in the countries where the cost of construction is lowest; they will be manned by seamen drawn from the countries where opportunity for profitable employment at home is not ample.

"It costs more to build American ships and it costs more to man them with Americans. American built and manned ships cannot be run in competition with foreign ships except at a loss. Do we want our own merchant marine badly enough to be willing to accept that loss and throw the burden on the taxpayers?

The Balance of Trade

"Before the war we had a 'favorable' balance of trade, that is to say, our visible exports exceeded our visible imports. This favorable balance was greatly increased during the war and the early post-armistice period. The over-populated Old World needs our goods. Fertile America should produce more than she consumes. If we are to have a favorable trade balance, means must be left to Europe to pay for it by the 'invisible' items in the international balance. The pre-war balance of trade was taken care of by interest charges due from America to the old world, freight charges, banking charges, immigrants' remittances, travelers' expenditures, etc., etc. Now that America is a creditor instead of a debtor on international account, if we would have a favorable balance we must leave means to Europe to meet that balance in services. We cannot sell everything and buy nothing. We must leave our customers some means of payment. The international account must be balanced, if not in goods then in services and remittances. Because we have had and should have a favorable trade balance, because of our surplus and Europe's deficiency of this world's goods, because we have already become the world's creditor, the inexorable logic of the situation demands that Europe make payment for her purchases in services. So Europe will be able to underbid us in the matter of freights."

CUSTOMS HOUSE IN DUBLIN DESTROYED

Fire Caused by Sinn Feiners Broke Out Simultaneously Throughout the Building—Rescue Party Bombed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—As a result of what seems to have been the organized work of Sinn Fein, Dublin Customs House, one of the finest buildings in the city, the erection of which cost £1,000,000, was destroyed by an incendiary fire today. Flames broke out simultaneously throughout the building and before aid could arrive the whole structure was involved. There was a scene of much confusion as the clerical and other staffs fled from the building.

The military arrived in lorries and, as they drove up, bombs were flung at them. The soldiers opened fire with machine guns, rifles and revolvers, and a battle ensued during which several people were seen to fall wounded. All the circumstances point to the affair having been most elaborately organized. Armed rebels guarded all the approaches to the Customs House and sentries, standing on guard with revolvers in their hands at street corners, took steps to prevent the saving of the structure. It is believed that among those shot were some rebels, who were seen running from the building after it had taken fire.

Shortly afterward Liberty Hall, the headquarters of Irish Transport Workers, was seen to be on fire, and this building was also destroyed.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—"The Customs House, recognized as one of the finest public buildings in the United Kingdom, was set afire by a large party of Sinn Feiners with petrol at 1.40 o'clock today," says a statement issued by Dublin Castle.

The fire brigade was prevented from going to the scene, and Crown forces, who sought to reach the building, were fired on. A fight followed, the details of which will be made public later.

"Subsequently the fire brigade, under protection of Crown forces, proceeded to the scene and attacked the flames, which then had a firm hold. It is doubtful whether much of the building can be saved."

VISÉ ON PASSPORTS TO BRITAIN NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Americans have been so accustomed to going to any part of Great Britain without any official formality that the State Department has deemed it necessary to call attention of Americans who expect to visit the United Kingdom this year to the requirement of first obtaining a British visé on their passport.

Without such a visé, permission to land in British ports may be refused under the Aliens Order of 1920, and the steamship company may be required to take the passenger back to the port of departure.

In a statement issued yesterday the State Department said that its attention had been drawn unofficially to the fact that on several occasions recently passengers from America had proceeded to the United Kingdom without first securing a British visé. In consequence, considerable trouble has been caused to such passengers, as well as to the immigration officials at the ports of entry.

Attention is further drawn to the fact that all European countries require travelers to possess passports properly viséed, with the exception of Belgium, which requires passports but does not require a visé.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPTIAN SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday) — An official communiqué states that up to the time of telegraphing today, Alexandria is quiet. No further trouble has broken out in Cairo, though a number of railwaymen have suddenly come out on strike.

The shops are closing this morning in anticipation of further trouble. Telephone lines between Cairo and Alexandria have been cut. Reports from country districts show that some excitement prevailed, but all was quiet on Tuesday night.

Said Zaghlul Pasha has appealed to the natives to maintain order.

NO OPPOSITION TO BORAH RESOLUTION

Vote for Disarmament Amendment Is 74 to 0—Its Advocates Consider Result Important Victory for Their Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Without a dissenting vote and without so much as a murmur of opposition, the Senate of the United States went on record yesterday in favor of the calling of an international conference to consider the question of naval disarmament and to agree on gradual reduction of the construction programs of the three principal naval powers, namely, Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

The Borah resolution authorizing the President to call the conference was adopted late yesterday afternoon without debate, the Republican "big navy" men voting with the Democrats and the progressive Republicans to support the plan of international agreement for naval armament reduction on such terms as the three naval powers shall agree on.

The vote on the amendment to the naval appropriation bill stood 74 to 0. The sweeping character of the vote caused no surprise, as it was understood several days ago, when the Administration's opposition to the Borah rider suddenly collapsed, that the entire Senate would fall in line in favor of the proposition.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the author of the resolution, called it up when there was only a handful of senators on the floor. The chamber, however, began to fill as the roll call proceeded, and each senator, as he came into the Senate and answered his name, voted "aye" to swell the majority, apparently in conformity with a preconceived program of action.

Big Navy Not Abandoned

While the vote was received by the disarmament forces as a great victory, it is admitted that a great many of the senators who supported did so only because they did not dare to go on record against the plan. At the same time, however, these senators, the "big navy" group, do not expect the indorsement given the Borah resolution to interfere with present construction plans or to force President Harding into calling a conference for disarmament until he wishes.

On the other hand, Senator Borah and the sincere advocates of cessation of construction put a different interpretation on the matter. They feel that they have scored a great moral victory in getting Congress to go on record. They believe that having gone on record the Republican Party will be held under obligations by the country to hasten the agreement between the three powers, as aimed at in the disarmament resolution. They also expect that the record vote will produce a moral effect in the countries cited in the resolution and that the action taken will be a great step in the mobilization of public opinion for a definite end.

The Pomerene Amendment

An amendment to the naval appropriation bill of a somewhat similar character has been offered by Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, but it differs from the Borah amendment in one important particular, in that it specifically authorizes the President to cause a halt in the 1916 construction program until such time as the international conference has met and the possibilities for an agreement on reduction been tested round a council table of the powers.

Several days ago Mr. Pomerene asked Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, who is in charge of the naval bill, if he would raise any objection to his amendment. Mr. Poindexter merely stated that he would "play no favorites," and that if the Pomerene amendment was similar to the one offered by Mr. Borah, he would raise no objection to it.

It is indicated, however, that the part of the Pomerene amendment calling for a holiday will not be viewed with favor by the "big navy" men. Its adoption or rejection will depend altogether on whether the combination of Democrats and progressives that defeated the Alameda naval base project can be got into line again, after the partial break up of it when a dozen Democrats swung toward the Republican machine on the item increasing the personnel of the navy from 100,000 to 120,000.

House Will Keep Down Personnel

It was clearly indicated yesterday that this item, providing for nearly $20,000,000 increase in the bill, would not pass the gantlet of the lower House. The result of the Senate action will probably be to precipitate a stubborn fight in the conference committee of the two houses. That the House leaders will yield to the Senate on the matter is not at all likely and the conferees of the House are expected to take the fight to the floor. The House, it is stated, will stand by the amount specified in the bill as it passed that body. The hope of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee is that by getting the Senate to agree to the increase they will persuade the House to split 50-50 with them as a solution of the conference fight. The majority leaders of the House have already served notice on Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, that to ask more than $400,000,000 would be futile.

NEWS SUMMARY

Nearly all the Paris newspapers now approve of the policy of moderation, pacificism, and loyality to the alliance with England, and rejection of premature violence, which Mr. Briand expounded. This is in sharp contrast to the attitude of a few days ago in the Upper Silesian crisis. The Premier seems to favor referring the boundary question to civil experts, jurists and engineers. It is probable that the opposition of certain parliamentary groups will not persist in face of general approval of the Briand declarations. p. 1

The idea of cooperation between the British and American fleets appears to be welcomed generally among the British naval authorities. But the report that an agreement is awaiting signature lacks confirmation. It is felt, however, that if the idea of service to the whole world were at the back of any such agreement, success would be sure to attend it, as such a partnership would be devoid of selfish motives. It is understood that the main body of the British fleet will remain based on the Atlantic, and if the American fleet should concentrate in the Pacific, the British fleet would willingly undertake the policing of the Atlantic or protecting of American interests. p. 1

Following the Alexandrian riots, a number of Cairo railwaymen have gone out on strike, and the lines between the two cities have been cut. Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, appealed to the natives to maintain order. p. 1

It is understood that strong representations are being made to the new Angora Government to release 32 British prisoners still in the hands of the Kemalists. p. 2

Austen Chamberlain announced in the British House of Commons that the government had decided to make another attempt to find a solution in the coal miners' strike. It has called a conference of miners and owners for Friday. The situation in the industrial centers grows steadily more serious, and, failing large stacks of coal, the Manchester gas supply will give out in about 10 days. The stocks in the industries all over the country will be exhausted in another fortnight. p. 2

The Dublin Customs House was destroyed by incendiary fire, apparently due to the organized work of Sinn Fein. Armed rebels guarded the approaches to prevent the structure being saved. There were casualties. Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Irish Transport Workers, was also destroyed. p. 1

The pendulum swung back toward the disarmament forces in the United States Senate again yesterday, when the Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill, asking the President to call a conference of the three major naval powers to consider gradual reduction of armaments, was passed without a dissenting vote. The liberals may take what comfort they can from this concession of the Administration, following the failure on Tuesday to decrease the personnel of the navy. p. 1

The Postmaster-General proclaims "a new policy in regard to the freedom of the press," in connection with the announcement that The Liberator, a Socialist monthly, will be granted second-class mail privileges, and will receive a refund covering the extra charges under third-class rating paid under protest. The war is over, says Mr. Hays, and it is time to return to the traditional policy of freedom of the press, leaving to the Department of Justice the safeguarding of the Republic from radical teachings. p. 2

The Sweet bill to establish a veterans' bureau was ordered reported to the House of Representatives yesterday. This action is regarded as a victory for the American Legion. If the measure becomes law it will involve a complete overhauling of the federal machinery for dealing with former service men. p. 5

Permission has been granted by the Comptroller of the Currency for organization of what is said to be the first national bank in the United States to be controlled exclusively by Negroes. The bank will be located on the South Side of Chicago. p. 4

R. C. Leffingwell, assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Administration, declares that the merchant marine is an unjustifiable luxury for the United States, on the ground that it cannot compete with European shipping except at a loss. He argues that if America would keep a favorable balance of trade, it must leave means to Europe to meet that balance in services. p. 1

The general trade license has been amended to permit trade and communication between persons in the United States and persons in the territories covered by the Trading With the Enemy Act. Exceptions are made preserving the regulations on imports, and exempting trade in property which has been reported to or seized by the Alien Property Custodian. p. 4

The State Department at Washington announces that a British visé is now required on passports of Americans visiting the United Kingdom. p. 1

NAVAL AGREEMENT WOULD AID WORLD

Success of Any Anglo-American Cooperation Will Depend on Ideals for Which It Stands—Idea Very Welcome in Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, Engand (Wednesday)—The idea of cooperation between the American and British fleets is welcomed wherever the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has made inquiries amongst naval authorities, but no confirmation can be found of the report that an agreement is awaiting signature as to naval disposition, with the American fleet concentrated in the Pacific and the British fleet concentrated in the Atlantic.

The Christian Science Monitor learns that the success attending any Anglo-American agreement, or for that matter an agreement between any of the nations, will depend not so much on the terms of such an agreement outlined in the articles and clauses, as on the idea for which such an agreement stands.

If cooperation of the fleets is brought about merely for the selfish idea of individual protection of these two countries, it is felt that little good can result from it. Each country would naturally have its own individual requirements as to protection, and from the very nature of these requirements the element of selfishness, it is felt, will ultimately creep in, resulting in final failure of the agreement attaining its purpose. On the other hand if the idea back of the proposed agreement is that of service to the whole world, then success will surely attend it.

Motives Unselfish

It was pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that where two individuals combine together, not for their own benefit but for the good of a third party, cooperation is perfect and complete, and in the same way with America and Britain, if they draw together to cooperate for the benefit of all mankind their partnership will be devoid of selfish motives, and on that account will be of an enduring character. The day for selfish alliances between nations has gone by, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated, as has been revealed in the struggle of the war.

The League of Nations may not be perfect, but the great idea, on which it is based, is bound sooner or later to bring about a real league of nations, governed by the Golden Rule. At present the League is hampered, in The Christian Science Monitor informant's opinion, with too many rules and regulations, and if in place of them were substituted the broad idea of a partnership for the benefit of all, it would be more likely to accomplish its great purpose.

As to the working out of the naval details of any such plan, as has been reported, the American fleet at the present time could safely concentrate in Pacific waters without entailing any change in British dispositions.

Policing the Atlantic

The main body of the British fleet will, as in the past, remain based on the Atlantic, whether under the names of the Mediterranean, the Channel or the North Sea fleets. A small British China squadron, The Christian Science Monitor was informed, will in any event stay in Chinese waters to look after British interests. Then there are the Australian and Canadian fleets, which will in all likelihood keep their present bases, though their exact disposition will probably be discussed and decided upon at the coming Imperial Conference.

If America should decide to concentrate her naval forces in the Pacific, then the British fleet will, as in the past, willingly take on the duty of policing the Atlantic and protecting American interests, if that is desired. Any proposal emanating from the United States, toward the limiting of naval armaments by agreement, will be heartily welcomed here, as will any plan having for its object the bringing about of closer and more friendly relations between this country and the United States of America.

ARCHBISHOP PASSES ON PROPOSED LAW

Measure Giving State Board in Louisiana Supervision Over Various Institutions Is Sent Church Officer for Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Questioning on the floor of the constitutional convention, now in session here, as to what had become of an ordinance giving a state board supervision over all the charitable and correctional institutions, orphan asylums and private hospitals in the State, elicited the fact that this ordinance, drawn up and adopted by the proper committee, had been submitted to J. W. Shaw, archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Louisiana, for his consideration, prior to being presented to the main body of the constitutional convention.

The archbishop did not reply for two weeks, and then informed the convention that the "plan is in no way objectionable to the interests I represent."

The non-Roman Catholic delegates to the convention demanded to know if the ordinance would have been rewritten, or thrown out, had the archbishop objected to it, and S. J. Heintz, author of the ordinance, as well as member of the committee, admitted that it would "have had to be rewritten, at least."

The archbishop, writing to the president of the constitutional convention, Hewitt Bouanchaud, instead of to the committee, which had submitted the proposed organic law to him, said:

"The proposed article, which would give to a board supervision of all state, parochial and municipal institutions of a charitable or penal character, with visitorial powers of inspection over all private hospitals, orphan asylums, charitable and reformatory institutions, in the State, is in no way objectionable to the interests I represent. This letter is to correct such misapprehensions, if any, as may exist, regarding our attitude toward the creation of such a state board."

The committee in announcing the view of the Roman Catholic official, said: "Removal of the impression that Roman Catholic sources were antagonistic to the Heintz ordinance, it is believed, will go a long way toward its adoption."

There was talk among the non-Roman Catholic delegates to the constitutional convention, who are in the minority, of bolting the convention and appealing to Gov. John M. Parker to compel the elimination of all Roman Catholic influence in the law-making, but nothing came of it, owing to the small number of Protestant delegates.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.10. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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OPINION IN FRANCE FAVORS LOYALTY TO UNITED KINGDOM

Most French Newspapers Now Approve Mr. Briand's Policy of Moderation — Vote of Confidence Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—If Aristide Briand now secures his majority, and in spite of the discontent of certain elements of the Right Wing in the Chamber of Deputies there appears little doubt of that majority, he will have performed a veritable tour de force. Nearly all the newspapers approve of his policy of moderation, of pacificism, of loyality to the alliance with England, of the rejection of premature violence that he expounded.

Coming after the agitation of recent days when many journals betrayed considerable excitement, and were angry with England, and counseled energetic measures toward Germany, their approval in some cases constitutes a volte-face. The atmosphere is, diplomatically speaking, better than it has been for a long time. Mr. Briand has shown himself conciliatory and prudent and completely opposed to those who would force an issue. He has proclaimed his hope in the good faith of the present German Government, while at the same time showing that he will not hesitate to act sternly in case of need.

While the French Government has the greatest sympathy with Poland, and will endeavor to make its arguments prevail in the coming supreme council, which is now likely to be held next week at Boulogne, Mr. Briand appears from certain passages of his speech to favor the method of referring the question of the boundary between Germany and Poland to civil experts, jurists and engineers, rather than leaving to military men the responsibility of the final report.

The Right to Decide

What is particularly promising is that Mr. Briand was applauded in the Chamber and is supported in the press for his declaration that these questions must be discussed calmly, and with moderation, even when opinions differ. He has left the Chamber a choice between his policy and the policy of others. He will do everything to maintain peace, preserve the entente and refuse to be drawn into an adventure.

The "Petit Parisien" says that he gives the Chamber, with a courageous clearness, the right of deciding between the method of working for the consolidation of general peace and "the policy of profiting by the first pretext to occupy the Ruhr, assert its liberty of action in respect of the Allies and play a lone part against vanquished Germany in aggravating German prejudice as much as possible through the conditions of the Versailles Treaty. The present government has declared energetically that it declines to accept responsibility for such a leap into the unknown."

In the country, judging by the Frenchmen with whom the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has had an opportunity of discussing French policy there seems no doubt that this method of patient application of the Treaty, in accord with the Allies, is truly representative of French feeling.

Occupation Demanded

Certain parliamentary groups are not entirely convinced and Henry Galli made known that he would present a resolution inviting the government to occupy the Ruhr district. It is probable, however, that the opposition will not persist in the face of the general approval of Mr. Briand's declarations, and it is understood that most of the members of the entente republicaine group today are in favor of a vote of confidence in the Briand Cabinet.

The opposition view is expressed by "Pertinax," who says in the "Echo de Paris": "We expected a different discourse." He finds the choice between the two policies dramatized. The French are devoted to the British Alliance, but there are limits to concessions. "The alliance has for its raison d'être the reinforcement of our security. Our security, our national policy cannot efface itself before the alliance. There exists only one French policy and not two." He characterizes Mr. Briand's tactics as dangerous for the entente cordiale, for while in France they prepared reaction, they produced at London perilous illusions about what can be demanded from France with impunity. This appreciation is exceptional. A typical judgment is that Mr. Briand has acted with great wisdom.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Concerning the Upper Silesian question Aristide Briand said the situation was clearing up and did not necessitate intervention by the French troops. He was satisfied that the Wirth government would live up to its promises, received yesterday, to close the frontier between the plebiscite zone and Germany and also looking to the disarming of the bands now in Upper Silesia and that loyal interpretation of the plebiscite vote would completely restore order in Upper Silesia.

Speaking on the situation between

Great Britain and France, Mr. Briand declared, "It is folly to believe that after the great storm which the entente friendship has weathered, it would founder on the Silesian question, upon which all are agreed in principle."

The Premier reviewed the events of the recent London conference and quoted the British Prime Minister as saying that when the French and British viewpoints were so far apart he thought it likely the conference would break up, and further quoted the words of Mr. Lloyd George who had added:

Force Not Necessary

"I should not like to be the man who would have upon his conscience the responsibility of breaking up the good accord between France and England."

To the deputies who were upbraiding him yesterday for having allowed the hour to pass in which the occupation of the Ruhr was possible the Premier replied: "France did not have to use force; France signified its will to Germany and was obeyed.

"But, if the Chamber is dissatisfied with the government for obtaining the results desired by the mere expression of its will, and wishes to take other measures and follow the policy of occupation without the necessity, then it may say so by its vote and my successor will find everything ready for him on the Rhine, as prepared by this government.

Courage Needed to Refrain

"It would have been easy for me," continued the Premier, "when I returned to my hotel in London and ordered the class of 1919 mobilized also to give instructions to march on the Ruhr; it required little courage to do that, much more to refrain from doing it.

"I might have returned to my country amid the plaudits of a great part of the nation, but it is the kind of popularity I am not seeking, especially when results can be achieved as well.

"I have taken my responsibilities," concluded the Premier. "This Chamber must now take, if not satisfied with my policy, the other route which has been shown to it by the interpellators, and the deputies may give them their support as far as I am concerned. I proclaim the honor of this policy and shall continue it as long as you give me your confidence."

EXPERTS DISCUSS TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Engineers must work out, in the near future, an efficient plan for handling quickly and cheaply the vast transcontinental tonnage centering in Chicago by reason of its position as a watergate and railhead, according to a discussion yesterday at a joint session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers.

"When the possibilities are developed," said J. R. Bibbins, "Chicago will be the cross-road of the continent, in fact as well as in simile. The preponderance of east-west traffic on the railroads will probably remain, although looking well into the future it seems hardly sensible, on the ground of national safety, that over one-half of the nation's exports should be passed through the 'bottle neck' of New York harbor.

"The Chicago gateway may be expected to function as the principal east-west divisional transfer point between east and west railroads and the watergate for the interior via the Great Lakes route."

The Great Lakes, according to Mr. Bibbins, have modeled the transportation developments of the whole country. In 1917, he said, the gross tonnage carried on the Great Lakes was actually greater than the tonnage carried by the merchant marine under American registry.

FINE LIBRARY GIVEN TO LAW SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon — William D. Fenton, Portland attorney, has given his law library to the law school of the University of Oregon in memory of his son, Kenneth Lucas Fenton, who was a graduate of the University of Oregon law school and Yale University. The Fenton Library consists of reports of every state in the Union, from the beginning of the Union to date, and of Alaska, of complete reports of the Supreme Court of the United States; of the statutes at large of the United States; of the lawyers reports annotated, and of the digest. The state reports are all the original single volume editions. There is also an extensive and varied collection of textbooks. The library contains between 10,000 and 12,000 volumes. Mr. Fenton began accumulating his library in 1875. The cost has been $47,500.

SAILORS ENTERTAINED

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—The sailors of the seven United States submarines visiting this port were entertained by the city yesterday. A baseball game was played between a local team and a team composed of sailors. The latter won and were cheered as they passed through the streets. Later the officers of the submarines reviewed the firemen of Guayaquil.

FARM WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The farm women of South Dakota are to hold a convention at Mitchell on June 23 and 24 for the purpose of discussing the various problems of women who make their homes on the farms.

COAL NEGOTIATIONS TO BE REOPENED

British Premier Has Invited the Miners and Owners to a Conference on Friday—Coal Shortage Becomes Acute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — Since the miners' delegates rejected the government's offer of £10,000,000 on April 28, no further conference has taken place between the miners and the owners, and although the government has kept in close touch with the coal situation there are still no signs of an agreement between the parties to the dispute. Despite this, however, Austen Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons today that the government had decided to make another effort to find a solution, and has summoned the miners and mine owners to a conference on Friday, May 27, at noon. An invitation has been conveyed to both parties in the form of a letter, signed by Mr. Lloyd George, inviting them to a conference at the Board of Trade.

Up to now no very great progress has been made in the Prime Minister's effort to find a basis giving promise of successful negotiations. The atmosphere, which surrounded last week's mysterious journeyings and consultations, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, has now cleared.

What the Miners Want

In the first place, Sir Dennis Bayley, the Notts coal owner, met Herbert Smith, president, and Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, on his own initiative, and many of his fellow colliery owners have expressed displeasure that he should have intervened in this manner. In the conversations the possibilities of a settlement were discussed, but the miners' leaders have not been moved from the position taken up as a result of their consultation.

While Herbert Smith publicly stated that he was willing to give up the pool, if some reasonable substitute was found for it, the members of the Miners Federation hold to the policy that, if the pool is given up, it must only be in return for the abandonment of the original district scheme of the owners and the substitution of an agreement on the following lines:

Variations in wages to be national and uniform, and to have relationship to the cost of living after allowing for an improvement on the 1914 standard, as recommended by Justice Sankey. The owners have so far expressed unwillingness to concede so much, in order to get the pooling proposal out of the way, hence the delay in reaching a stage at which a new conference could be called.

Trade Situation Serious

Until quite recently the Prime Minister was greatly attached to the idea of promoting a district amalgamation of the coal interests on the lines suggested by Sir Arthur Duckham in his Coal Commission minority report. Powerful influences among the mine owners and others have worked against this, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd George has reluctantly given up the idea. A recent interview between the Prime Minister and Frank Hodges, during which all these matters were candidly discussed, took place, not at Chequers, as has been stated, but in London.

Although little publicity has been given to the fact, the situation in industrial centers grows steadily more serious, and it is stated that unless large stocks of coal are obtained the Manchester gas supply will give out in about 10 days; and that in industry all over the country stocks will be exhausted in another fortnight. In the most favorable circumstances the mines cannot be opened until after next week. Consequently a general calamity of trade will, it is expected, cause the government to intensify its peace efforts and, if necessary, to put pressure on either party which it considers unreasonable.

FORMER PREMIER OF FRANCE PASSES AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Justin Louis Combes, French Senator and former Premier, who was responsible for much anti-clerical legislation in respect of schools and congregations, passed away on Tuesday.

Justin Combes was originally intended for the priesthood. He was, however, never ordained. Instead he took a diploma as a doctor of letters. His trenchant attitude toward clericalism began when he entered the Senate in 1885; and in 1894 he was asked to form a ministry. He then came out boldly with his proposals to separate church from state, and lost no opportunity in pressing his case. He was instrumental in closing over 1000 private schools, which he had denounced as being run against the interests of the nation. He resigned as Premier in 1895. But his purpose had been served. What his predecessor, Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau had outlined, he and Mr. Briand carried into effect. He gained the affectionate nickname of "Le Petit Père" ("The Little Father").

AUSTRIA AND PLEBISCITE

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press) — Dr. Michael Mayr, the Austrian Chancellor, told the Styrian Diet today that he would resign if it persisted in holding a plebiscite on the question of fusion with Germany before the question of foreign credits had been settled. He declared that neither of the dominant parties would appoint a successor to him, thus throwing the onus on the Pan-German and People's Parties. He said he would not object to fixing the plebiscite tentatively for the end of October, the plebiscite to be held if the credits were not assured by that time.

CHRISTIAN WORK OF SIOUX INDIANS

South Dakota Convention Brings Out Story of the Organization of the First Sioux Young Men's Christian Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — An interesting feature of the annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association for South Dakota was a meeting of the Sioux Indian auxiliary, during which it was revealed by veteran Indian "Y" men that this work had been in progress among the Sioux Indians of South Dakota during the past 40 years.

It was set forth in the addresses of the Indian delegates that to Thomas Wakeman, a pioneer Sioux Christian, was due the organization of the first Y. M. C. A. among his brethren. Wakeman then was a young man of great religious faith, which at that period—when most of the Sioux Indians were of a turbulent and warlike character—was regarded as an evidence of an unusual trait of character. He was one of the first to bring the proper influences upon the Indians and to aid in the work of beginning the transformation of these former "scourges of the plains."

Young Wakeman, after much thought, launched his plans and attempted to interest other young Sioux. For a time these efforts were fruitless. The Sioux warriors of those days were much given to gambling and their spare time was spent in this pastime. At last he induced nine young men to aid him in the work, and by a campfire the first association among the Indians was founded. After its organization these men became missionaries, and journeyed to the other reservations and settlements for the purpose of expanding the work among their brethren. As these reservations and settlements were located at great distances from each other, the Indian missionaries endured many hardships in making the long and trying journeys, especially during the late fall and winter, when blizzards often dashed down from the northwest with scarcely any warning.

The Sioux faced their duties manfully and with the courage typical of the average member of the Sioux nation, and in due time succeeded in organizing other associations. From this group some had gone out as missionaries to other Indian tribes.

Only three of the original group are living today. They are John E. Cloud, John Eastman and Joseph Rogers. The two last named are ordained ministers. The Rev. John Eastman now is the foremost Indian preacher among the Sioux. He became a missionary at an early age and today he is the general missionary of the Presbyterian work among the Indians of four states, giving his entire time to the work.

The Rev. Joseph Rogers now is rounding out nearly 40 years in the Indian ministry. Ever since his ordination he has been actively and continuously at work in the Indian mission field.

These two men were in attendance at the first Y. M. C. A. convention ever held in old Dakota Territory, at a time when Sioux Falls was a hamlet with only one railroad. Their journey to Sioux Falls was made on foot from their distant field of operations on the reservations, and from there they traveled to Yankton, the old territorial capital, where the first Y. M. C. A. convention was held, by rail, being compelled to make the rail journey via Elk Point.

On their return trip their train was derailed near Elk Point, and, as nothing could be done—the train service in those pioneer days being of the most meager character—they with other passengers, took up their baggage and walked to their homes.

HOUSEWIVES FIGHT ICE PROFITEERING

DALLAS, Texas—In order to combat what they declare are unfair business practices and profiteering among the ice manufacturers and retail ice dealers of Dallas, the housewives of the city have launched a plan looking to the building of a cooperative ice factory which is to manufacture ice and deliver to consumers at actual cost. The movement was launched through the Dallas Housewives Chamber of Commerce, and a committee headed by Mrs. L. L. Daniels as chairman is now at work on details of carrying the plan through.

Ice is retailing at 80 cents per 100 pounds delivered in the homes. It is claimed that investigation by the city showed that ice can be manufactured in Dallas and delivered in the homes at 50 cents to 60 cents per 100 pounds at a profit, and that the ice dealers are charging exorbitant prices in demanding 80 cents for their product.

The plan contemplates the raising of a fund, sufficient to build the factory, by each housewife in Dallas subscribing to a small amount of stock. A fund of $100,000 is desired.

It is claimed that ice can be manufactured in such a plant at a cost of $2 a ton. Ice is now being sold by the factories to retailers at 40 cents to 50 cents per 100 pounds, or $8 to $10 a ton. It is claimed that this profit is exorbitant.

NEW POLICY ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

Censorship Not Part of Primary Province of Post Office, Says Mr. Hays—Liberator to Go as Second Class Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Postmaster-General announced yesterday that the Post Office Department had adopted "a new policy in regard to the freedom of the press." This was preliminary to a statement that The Liberator's application for admittance to the second class mails had been granted. Mr. Hays explained that "censorship of the press is not a part of the primary province of the Post Office Department. If a paper or a magazine is mailable it should be admitted to the proper class and not made to pay excessively by being placed in another class. If it is not mailable it should not be sent at all."

It is the province of the Department of Justice to decide about the character of a publication, whether it is dangerous to the institutions of the Republic and should therefore be proscribed, Mr. Hays declared.

The Liberator has had to pay $14,321.96 since February 11, 1918, being compelled by the postal authorities to be sent as third-class matter. If it had been sent as second-class matter it would have paid only $3044.96. It will, therefore, have refunded to it $11,277, since the excess was paid under protest.

New York Call Case Before Courts

The Postmaster-General said that the inference might be drawn that this policy would apply to other radical publications, practically all of which have been sent out out as third-class mail. Nothing will be done about The New York Call, however, until its status is passed upon by the courts, it being now before the Court of Appeals.

The statement regarding The Liberator was in part as follows:

"The question of the mailability of the publication has been considered by the Post Office Department monthly for the past three years, and in each instance each issue has been treated as mailable, and the application for second-class entry has not been denied. To deny it at this time would have the effect of declaring nonmailable, when there is now less reason for doing so than formerly, the very issues which were accepted as mailable during the war period, when there were in force not only the present permanent laws, but also the temporary war provisions which have since been repealed.

"The fourth requirement of Section 14 of the Classification Act is that to entitle matter to the second class mailing privilege it must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts or some special industry. It has been suggested that it was the intent of Congress in the passage of this provision that the privilege of second-class rate should only go to publications disseminating information of a public benefit. If this is true, then the responsibility is lodged somewhere to determine what is and what is not information of public benefit. There is a vast difference between what is information of a public character and what is information of public benefit. Much of the news in any daily might be barred if public benefit were essential. It is easy to decide what is and what is not information of a public character. The arbitrary power to decide what is and what is not a public benefit was never intended to be lodged in the Postmaster-General. It shall not be assumed.

Return to Ordered Freedom

"The Post Office Department holds no brief for The Liberator or any other publication. If there is on foot a conspiracy to destroy our established form of government by force and violence, claimed by the department heretofore as a reason for not granting this permit, and if this publication is involved in it, then the Department of Justice will deal promptly and effectively with the conspirators in the manner prescribed by law. The Department of Justice as now organized can be depended upon absolutely to do that.

"The war is over; we must return to ordered freedom. Our method of safeguarding the public welfare, while at the same time maintaining freedom of the press, has been found through a long period of stable civil liberty better for the public welfare and personal security of citizens than to establish a bureaucratic censorship which in its nature becomes a matter of individual opinion, prejudice or caprice. There is a certain cost in free institutions in which the institution of freedom of the press shares, but we in this country have preferred to pay such costs from time to time rather than to seek protection through the historically discredited devices of bureaucratic governments."

INDEPENDENTS SEEK TO ELECT JUDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Similar motives have brought about an agreement between Cook County Democrats and a faction of the Republican Party in their support of candidates for 20 judges of the Circuit Court and one judge of the Superior Court at the coming election on June 6. Opposition to the political organization of Mayor William Hale Thompson has created the common cause which has brought about a union of the two parties and given the support of some of the most prominent leaders in each.

Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois; former Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, a Democrat; former Governors Charles S. Deneen, Republican, and Edward F. Dunne, Democrat, are among the leaders in opposition to the city hall organization in support of the coalition nonpartisan judicial ticket, for which an active and vigorous campaign is being carried on.

The Chicago Women's Club, which formerly never concerned itself with political matters, has indorsed the coalition ticket, as have the Woman's City Club and the Chicago Bar Association.

"Nominations on this ticket were offered every sitting judge," a circular issued from the headquarters of the coalition ticket executive committee states. "Fourteen of them were nominated, the places being divided equally between Republicans and Democrats. Under the election law it is necessary that these candidates be nominated by a party, so their names appear on the ballot in the Democratic column. The ticket has been indorsed by the National Republicans as well as the Democrats and the ticket is in no sense a party one."

ENFORCEMENT BILL IN SUPREME COURT

Massachusetts Prohibition Measure, Blocked by Finding of Attorney General, Now Goes Over to Next Legislature

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts prohibition enforcement code, held to be unconstitutional by the state Attorney-General, J. Weston Allen, on the ground that certain sections provide for an unconstitutional delegation of power to the federal government, was sent to the Massachusetts Supreme Court by the Senate yesterday with a request for an early decision as to its constitutionality. In the meanwhile the measure will go over to the next Legislature.

This action was taken at the instigation of representatives of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who saw little hope of successfully pushing through an amended measure at this late period in the legislative session. In discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the state branch of the league, said:

"The opinion rendered by Attorney-General Allen to the effect that certain provisions of House Bill No. 1612 are unconstitutional on the ground that these sections provide for an unconstitutional delegation of power to the federal government, was received in the Senate yesterday afternoon.

"The attorneys for the Anti-Saloon League still believe that the measure is entirely constitutional and furthermore point to the fact that similar provisions have been incorporated in the laws of other states.

"The state enforcement code which was sponsored by Governor Miller of New York and passed by the New York Legislature contains a provision exactly like that found in the Massachusetts bill. In fact, this section was taken bodily from the New York code.

"As a practical matter, however, it seems advisable to have the bill referred to the next session of the General Court and in the meantime have it referred to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for an opinion on its constitutionality.

"The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League does not wish to have an unconstitutional measure passed and even although it is probable that with slight changes the measure might be put through the Senate and these amendments concurred in by the House, it seems a part of good judgment to have the matter definitely settled before the law is placed on the statute books of Massachusetts.

"Even if the bill was passed by the Legislature it is probable that a referendum would be secured by the opponents of the measure and this referendum could not be had until the next state election, which would be in the fall of 1922. Thus in any case there probably would be little chance of the law becoming operative in Massachusetts any sooner if it is passed now than would be the case should it be passed by the next session of the General Court."

NEW ORLEANS CUTS BUNKER COAL PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Reductions of 20 to 40 cents a ton in bunker coal, delivered shipside, were made, beginning May 1, by all the fuel supply companies of this port. Towing charges were reduced, at the same time, $5 on each vessel handled. All the tugs are owned by the fuel-supply companies, so that this is virtually an all-around reduction by these companies, which, hitherto, have maintained uniformly the high prices for these services prevalent during the war. While these reductions do not bring coaling and towage charges at New Orleans down to the level of similar charges in the other gulf ports, they lower considerably the costs of vessels carrying large quantities of bunker coal.

W. K. HUTCHINSON CO.
MARKETS
Cor. Falmouth and Mass. Ave., Boston
SPECIAL
Fancy Frying Chicken, 45c lb.
Fresh Mackerel, 22c lb.
Vermont Creamery Butter, Individual Prints, 40c
OTHER STORES
Arlington — Winchester — Lexington

CONFIRMATION OF MR. BLAIR EXPECTED

Prospect That Steam Roller Will Be Used on the Opposition—Two Ohioans Seek the Prohibition Commissionership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement of the name of the nominee for federal prohibition commissioner is expected any time after the confirmation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Indications last night were that David H. Blair of North Carolina, whose confirmation has been held up for several weeks, will receive the indorsement of the Senate at an executive session scheduled for today.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and James A. Reed (D.), of Missouri, have fought a stubborn battle against the confirmation of Mr. Blair. Should Senator Reed be present in the chamber today, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, is expected to ask an executive session, in order that the Blair nomination may be finally acted on and a vacancy filled which has caused considerable embarrassment to the Treasury Department.

Senator Johnson and Senator Reed are determined to put up a last ditch fight, but the prospects now are that the Republican majority will steamroller opposition and confirm the candidate elected by President Harding.

Prohibition Commissionership

The appointment of Prohibition Commissioner is expected shortly after the confirmation of Mr. Blair. The prohibition forces are watching the filling of the vacancy created by the retirement of John F. Kramer with a greater degree of interest than that which they attach to any other federal office. The matter is now agitating Administration and Anti-Saloon League ranks, the Administration realizing that public sentiment demands the candidate selected have a good record on the prohibition question and the anti-saloon leaders, as well as the prohibition leaders in Congress, feeling that the national prohibition enforcement is such as to demand not only a man sound on the liquor question, but a man strong enough to handle one of the most difficult jobs with which the Administration is confronted.

The two chief contenders for Mr. Kramer's place are Ohioans, Maj. Roy A. Haines of Hillboro, home of the original dry movement in America, which crystallized in the women's crusades of half a century or more ago, and Newton H. Fairbanks of Springfield, brother of the former vice-president, Charles Warren Fairbanks, and formerly Republican State central committee chairman.

The contest is producing a peculiar alignment of the Ohio Republican leaders, dividing close political friends, for while Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, and the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, actively represented by Supt. James A. White of Columbus, are supporting Major Haines, Mr. Fairbanks has the backing of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States.

Possible Dark Horse Selections

So close is the contest, with important political factors represented in the backing of each of the Ohioans, that there has been speculation as to whether the embarrassment of choosing between the two might cause President Harding to turn from Ohio for the new enforcement commissioner. This speculation has brought forward the names of possible dark horse selections, conspicuous among them being C. E. Milliken, formerly governor of Maine.

Major Haines has been in Washington in consulation with Senator Willis and with dry leaders. Others have been here in behalf of Mr. Fairbanks. Superintendent White of the Ohio State Anti-Saloon League forces spent several days in Washington this week.

Anti-Saloon leaders who are known to be anxiously considering the situation deny that they are fighting Mr. Fairbanks. When asked whether they are opposed to him, they simply reply, "We are for Haines." Senator Willis, while supporting Major Haines, agrees that Mr. Fairbanks would make a good commissioner, and close friends of the Senator have said they do not see how the Administration can avoid appointing Mr. Fairbanks.

Pressure Exerted by Brewers

Announcement on another important question, namely, what is to be done relative to the issuing of regulations under the Palmer beer rulings, is expected as soon as the new Internal Revenue Commissioner takes office. Tentative regulations to govern wine and beer prescriptions were drafted by the prohibition enforcement unit some time ago and were left unacted on when Commissioner William M. Williams retired.

Because of the fact that it is now clear that Congress is determined to nullify the Palmer ruling through the passage of new legislation, it is probable that the drafting of regulations may be delayed, as it will be hardly worth while to issue them if the ruling is to be legislated out of existence. Prohibition leaders in Congress will advise Mr. Blair, or whoever is selected for the post, to postpone action for a sufficient period to enable amendments to the Enforcement Act to be passed. On the other hand, pressure from the brewers has been brought to bear on the Treasury, and, until the ruling is deliberately nullified, the liquor forces have a legal advantage which they will employ to the limit against further postponement.

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ALASKA MADE A SEPARATE DISTRICT

Men Resident in the Territory to Have Charge—Waters and Roads and Trails Will Now Be Under Same Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska has been detached from the river and harbor district at Seattle and made a separate district, with headquarters at Juneau, by departmental order.

River and harbor improvements in the United States are under the control of the Corps of Engineers of the War Department to administer the work, the country being divided into something like 30 districts, each in charge of an officer of the Corps of Engineers.

The new district will have charge of all navigable waters of Alaska, whether rivers, oceans, or harbors, and will be under the direction of Major Steese, as engineer, and Major Gotwals, and Captain Ward. These three officers also now comprise the Alaska Road Commission, an entirely different branch of the government service.

The chief advantage in having this new district is attained by having the men in charge resident in Alaska, where they can understand conditions and give the work close supervision. Another advantage is in having these two branches of government work—the one having to do with the waters of Alaska, and the other with roads and trails on the land, under the same management. At present the only active river and harbor improvement being made in Alaska is the construction of a harbor and breakwater at Nome.

At the mouth of the Yukon River improvements were made a few years ago, to deepen one of the channels known as the Apoon channel, it being the main ship channel, and a small amount of money is being expended for maintenance.

The most important matter to be taken up will be the improvement of Wrangell Narrows, in southeastern Alaska, in the inside passage on the way from Puget Sound to Skagway. So far no money has been provided for the improvement, but an appropriation has been made for the investigation and survey of the Narrows, looking to the straightening and deepening of the channel. This was done last year, under the Seattle office. It is expected that this next Congress will provide funds to make the improvement.

The Alaska district will also have to do with fish traps. Any one erecting a fish trap in the waters of Alaska must first receive a permit from this office. About the only thing that is considered in granting such permit is whether or not the fish trap will be a menace to navigation.

BRITISH WARSHIP AT ADALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A British warship has been dispatched from Malta to demonstrate at Adalia against the Turks, who recently boarded a British ship and seized 13 passengers who were provided with French passports. It is further learned that strong representations are being made to the new Angora Government to release 32 British prisoners still in Kemalist hands in defiance of an agreement between Britain and Bekir Samy Bey, signed when the latter was in London.

THEATRICAL
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With Thematic Musical Score
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A Sky High Musical Comedy
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Unique Display of Electrical Effects
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PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St. W. of Broadway
Mats. Thursday & Saturday
Little Old New York
By Rida Johnson Young

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Rag Test

Just as one might watch a feather to see which way the wind is blowing so experts in economy watch little occurrences in all departments of a nation to test some economic law. When an English specialist states that the best rags on the market are American and Canadian and the worst are Italian and Greek, he merely makes an economic statement that may seem nothing, but Professor Clapham, Litt. D., sees in it something of importance as indicating the state of prosperity or the reverse in the different countries. Tracing the emergency from the changes of the revolutionary and Napoleonic era of rural and industrial conditions in France and Germany he traces the tendencies of strain in both these nations in the years of armed peace preceding 1914. During the 10 years before the war it was noted that the German rags were not so good as they used to be. This is a sure test, he finds, for prosperous nations throw away their clothes early, and so the standing of America and Canada as the most prosperous of peoples is vindicated by this simple test of the rag.

A Spider Serves

I have seen a spider work for man. Rather grudgingly, perhaps, but he worked, and spun a fine thread—his bit in the construction of a huge culvert.

A civil engineer, very muddy, efficiently rubber-booted, khaki-covered, came to my kitchen door and asked for a spider—"a fat, capable spider," he said he preferred, while I gaped, astonished and skeptical. Laughing indulgently at my doubts, he explained that he needed a spider's fine-spun thread for his level. So we hied to the basement and searched until we found a business-like "bug" with the capable weight. My caller appropriated the spider on a forked stick, where it displayed, with active leg motion, a huffy, indignant attitude toward the outrage. With dexterity the spinner was maneuvered to a position on one prong of the stick, then deftly transferred to the opposite prong, and it spun a fine thread. Back and forth, back and forth he was juggled and a thread fine, strong and straight was spread from prong to prong.

Grateful and satisfied, the engineer returned the spider to its web-home in the basement, and left me marveling by my kitchen door.

The Farm Pen

The young people in England are leaving the land, it is said, because the land for them means something that wars against their ideas of progress. There are farms, however, where the modern education and the old time life go on happily and successfully. The girls and boys astonish their parents by the marvelous knowledge they appear to possess, the modern way of counting, not a finger stirred, the ease with which they talk of places only indicated in former days as "up along."

But it adds a glow of pride to the buxom face of the farm mother when Elfrida insists on having her hair bobbed "just like the gentry, bless her!" and Edna will wear white shoes on Sunday, though there goes five pats of butter. Mother never had any education to speak of, but somehow she is able to write letters full of news and stories to the boys in America.

Mother gives a friend in a pencil scrawl, without stops, a glimpse of the little farm. "We are busy tilling raking tobs about as black as the earth itself at times I have about 50 chicken so far three calves five pigs now." Then across the page "Cant write with the pen Edna been at it."

Ah! That Edna and her white shoes and education, she cannot even leave the farm pen alone.

A College Man for Hermit

Wanted—A man to live alone on an island; inland lake; eight miles from shore; transportation, food, shelter, boat, etc., furnished; no work, no compensation. Address Summertime, 600 Tribune Building, New York.

Sixteen hundred applicants answered this advertisement which appeared recently in a New York newspaper. The would-be Thoreaus included naturalists, lawyers, poets, authors, artists, former soldiers, sailors and ornithologists, all eager to do no work, receive no pay, but live alone on an island, all necessities supplied. To some probably it was the peace and quiet in which to do work of their own which appealed; to others the unusual leisure; and to not a few, doubtless, the adventure.

Whether Summertime — Edward Hatch Jr.—who inserted the advertisement, ever read the 1600 applications remains in doubt, but we know who was chosen and why. His decision seems to have been influenced by Thomas A. Edison's recent objections to the way college graduates have answered his questionnaire for prospective laboratory assistants. Mr. Hatch, without hesitation, named a Harvard alumnus. He wanted a warden on Four Brothers Island, near Burlington, Vermont, to protect 200,000 gulls during the breeding season and he said that he picked a college man because "the job was one that requires aptitude and judgment such as an educated man might be expected to possess." He might well have added "and intellectual resources to make him content."

One can hardly imagine that the Harvard man was the only Bachelor of Arts in the 1600. Rather one would suppose that more than 50 per cent of the men to whom the simple life and solitude appealed were intellectuals on whom Walden made more impression than Wall Street, and Burroughs than Broadway.

The Opening of a Lily

The comparatively rare instances in which the motions of plants, such as the opening of buds into blossoms, occur with sufficient rapidity to be observed during a single brief period of watching, always give much pleasure to the onlooker.

An English botanist, who has spent much time in India, tells of a species of lily, Crinum augustum, which in an Indian garden opens with uncommon swiftness. Just after a shower of rain in the evening, he saw the pink-striped buds of one of these lilies, each about four inches long, on the point of opening. Passing the plant shortly afterward, he was surprised to find the blossoms wide open, and in twenty minutes more the petals had curved themselves backward like ram's horns. In an hour the points of the petals had swept over an arc of at least eight or nine inches.

ALONG TORONTO'S WEST SHORE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As we stepped out, Cæsar, the black Scots terrier, was exuberant in anticipation, as always. Trotting before, he rolled his eyes at us in expectation. Tail and ears still acock, he watched us board the car, to him forbidden, and depart. At the end of the line the car came out in a sunny spaciousness of surroundings. Across the street, a little below, under the blue horizon of an inland sea, in clean and ordered openness, the width and length of public beach stretched away on either hand.

Lacking an automobile, one might explore the west shore of Lake Ontario by trolley, by motor bus, or rail, all of which had their points of departure conveniently at one point. Or one might walk, no way the least pleasant on such an October morning as this, full of summer warmth. However, we decided to wait for the bus. Two or three bus lines ran the highway between Toronto and Hamilton, besides the lake shore trolley that ran as far as Port Credit. A man with a bag at his feet on the edge of the sidewalk was candid. He didn't expect to use the bus. There was a lot of automobile traffic, and most of the machines empty. He'd find some one presently bound that way glad to give him a lift to Hamilton. It was so, for he departed within the next few minutes, the guest of a stranger, as also did the golfers with their clubs a few paces away.

At Humber mouth we found another breadth of sand ending in the distant trees of Parkdale. The other way it rose into a dusty bluff. At the roadside, intervaled by open ground, illuminated by continual glow of maple woods, there succeeded newly completed dwellings, others in progress, hastily built frame stores and real estate offices with their placards and notices. Factories partly built reared great cubic bulks of bricky red. Amid the extending workingmen's home communities were isolated country homes fast being absorbed into the city now stretching away over the level plain.

Always, seen far off, through belts of red woodland footing meadows across the sere gold of reaped stubble, or at the foot of new-opened streets, or over the gray peaks of some summer tent and shack colony was the lake, like a pale blue mirror, its horizon dark under a lilac haze. The flash of white in mid-air showed where a tilting gull caught the sun.

On a stretch of dusty road with stores on either side the trolley ended. The dust lay thick upon the floor of a new steel and concrete cord bridge whose approaches were not yet made. From mid-bridge, toward the lake, the little river opened in a width of harbor that gave mooring room on either side to half a dozen schooners. On one side of the river mouth were remnants of docks with clutter of fishermen's cottages, concrete blocks, boats and such harborside miscellany, all glowing in the sun. Over and beyond them were trees rich in autumnal reds. On the other side, past the dismantled hull of an old lake steamer, the low shore rose gold in the sun. At the mouth of the little river rose a lighthouse. Square in plan, its sides battering in, raised above the water on its timbered square foundation, it was a tower of sunny whiteness whose lookout gallery at top was gay with a line of red.

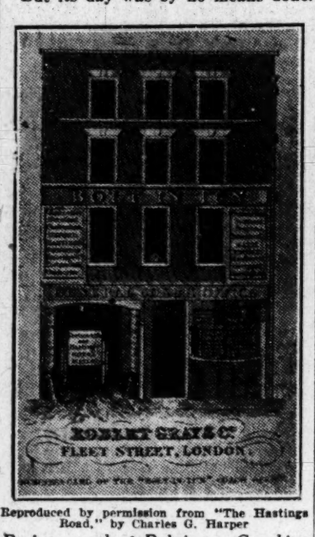
Blue beyond the lighthouse lay the lake. Within the river mouth the water, glassy still, was respondent to the lower sky in palest blue green, merging into the reflected and deepening violet of the afternoon horizon. About the lighthouse in the water was a flock of gulls. Some were aloft, with all but moveless wings tilting against the wind just strong enough to bring out on the lake's far rim the color that gives Lake Ontario its name.

AN OLD LONDON COACHING INN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Housebreakers are busy on another of the famous old coaching inns in London. One by one they are vanishing from the scene. The Golden Cross retains the arch under which Mr. Pickwick passed on his way to Rochester; the George in Southwark has been shorn of half its galleries. Now the Bolt-in-Tun in Fleet Street is going completely. It got its curious name from "bolt" (an arrow) piercing a "tun" (a cask). Prior Bolton, of the neighboring Priory of St. Bartholomew, took this punning device as his rebus, and on the oriel window looking into the nave you may still see it, carved in stone. The Bolt-in-Tun has been in Fleet Street for five centuries. A grant of the property was made to the Carmelite Friars, who were settled in Whitefriars near by, as early as 1443. When in 1538 the Carmelite Priory was surrendered to the King the tenement called "le Bolte & tunne" was among the property.

But its day was by no means done.



Reproduced by permission from "The Hastings Road," by Charles G. Harper

Business card of Bolt-in-tun Coaching Office

In course of time it became a flourishing coaching house, where you could book your seats for Margate, Dover, Hastings, Brighton, Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, Swansea, Carmarthen, or Manchester. A hundred years ago as many as 26 stage coaches were listed as starting from there, and many of them ran daily. The proprietors were cramped for room, so they made a stable underground, but in the inn for travelers, which was entered from Bouverie Street round the corner, there was a dining room large enough for one hundred guests.

Mr. Walter Bell, the historian of Fleet Street, says that the Bolt-in-Tun was the last coaching inn in London to send a stage to compete on a regular route with a railway; but when the coaching era was over, it retained its association with the traveling public. It became a ticket and parcels office for the London and North Western Railway, and as recently as March

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Rebus of Prior Bolton, from a window in St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield

of the present year passengers might be seen "booking" their seats as was done a century ago. The archway through which the coaches passed remained, so did the huge oaken story-posts, each with a bulk at the bottom to guard against the grinding wheels.

Shawangunk

There lies in the State of New York—not 100 miles from the metropolis—a mountain. Whether one calls it a mountain or a mountain chain is a matter of phraseology; for it is but one extremely long fold of this earth's crust, curving northwest and southeast, from Port Jervis ("in three states") upon the Delaware, almost to the gates of the Catskills at the north.

It is unique in at least one particular: it is an isolated mountain cultivated to the top. Running from 1300 feet up to 1800 feet, two-thirds of its length, it has cultivated areas and meadowlands all along its "ridgepole." But, not upon its western slope. That side still presents a wild rank wilderness of second-growth woodland for nearly the mountain's entire length; a curiously graphic illustration of the effect which the breaking waves of settlement, blowing in from the east, have had upon the subdual of the Appalachian barriers. As it begins to climb both upward and northward, to reach the picturesque Sam's Point at 2200 feet, cultivation gets less frequent. At this elevation nestles little crystal Lake Maritanza, smaller companion to the well-known Lake Mohonk, whose situation close by is a bit lower.

We have delayed mentioning the name of this splendid broad-backed earthwork; because to pronounce it one needs native-grown instruction. Spell it as Shawangunk; but call it, as the Indians did, Schwan-gung. But, far better still, put your pack on your back and walk the many miles of its crest; then you will pronounce it blessed among mountains.

KNUD RASMUSSEN'S ARCTIC PLANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If ever an arctic explorer was to the manner born, that man is Knud Rasmussen. His mother was a Greenland woman, whom his father married while acting as Danish pastor in Denmark's distant colony, and from his early youth Rasmussen saw in continuous exploring the aim of his life.

He has just to set out on what is likely to prove his most ambitious and interesting venture, and he is accompanied by his trusty friend, Peter Freuchen, who was originally a student at the Copenhagen University. The Rasmussen expedition will further comprise two Danish natural scientists, Birket-Smith and Therkel Mathiassen, four Polar-Eskimo huntsmen and an interpreter. They left Copenhagen on Wednesday, May 25, on board the motor schooner, the Sökongen, making first for the Godthaab (Good-Hope) Colony, from where they will follow the coast northward as far as Upernivik. During their sojourn in Greenland, Rasmussen will complete his equipment, as regards food for the dogs, etc. Thule, the world's northernmost settlement, founded by Knud Rasmussen in 1910, will be reached between July 22 and August 15, and there the expedition will take on board the Polar-Eskimo members of the expedition and the all-important dogs. Then they go south again as far as the Holsteinsborg Colony, which they are scheduled to leave again on August 22 for Hudson Bay.

When the Thule Colony was started it was at once seen that one of its most important objects would be to examine the districts which could most easily be reached from this settlement as a permanent basis. Three expeditions have since been undertaken from there; not only the nearer ports but the coast as far as the north point of Greenland have been explored, and a fourth expedition had for its object the isolated tribe at Angmagosalik. The most important Greenland problem having been solved, the time has now come to carry out the expedition to the Central Eskimo and the North American Archipelago, which was sketched out at the very foundation of Thule.

The area which the forthcoming expedition is about to explore is the central portion of that island-filled ocean which lies between Greenland and North America: Ellesmere Land, North Devon, North Somerset, Baffin Land, Boothia Felix, the Melville Peninsula, the Barren Grounds district northwest of the Hudson Bay—some of the least-known portions of the globe. When English explorers in the nineteenth century resumed the Northwest Passage expeditions, they saw very little of these parts.

The Fury and Hecla straits may be looked upon as the center of the least-known region; there are large expanses here literally as little known at the present day as they were when the Franklin expeditions came to an end about the middle of last century.

The expanse between Ellesmere Land and Barren Grounds offers a number of problems to natural scientists, apart from the fundamental one of mapping out this part, and in addition it is the natural link between Greenland and the nearest continent. The contours of the islands are very imperfectly known, even as far as Baffin Land, although it is probably the third largest island of the world.

Rasmussen's expedition will pay special attention to the southeastern portions. The magnetic North Pole will offer plenty of scope for further investigation. Still archæological and ethnographical research will be the main object of the expedition.

As for the Eskimos of the present day the expedition, from its headquarters in Lyon Inlet, will through local excursions come in contact with a number of very little known tribes. One of the most interesting and least known of them, the Kinipetu inland tribe, lives at Barren Grounds and their mean track goes along the coast via Coronation Gulf and Alaska to the Bering Straits.

In the spring of 1922 by sledge, or during the summer by boat, the expedition will proceed to Chesterfield Inlet. En route ethnographical collections will be made and placed in depot in order later on to be carried to the headquarters. In the autumn of 1922 they proceed with the Kinipetu inland tribe to Barren Grounds, where the first part of the winter will be spent, and afterward a move will be made westward to the tribes along the northwest passage, and in the spring of 1923 the expedition will drive back to the headquarters at Lyon Inlet. To the headquarters all the ethnographical collections will in the meantime have been conveyed, by boat and sledge, and will be fetched there by the Sökongen, by which boat Therkel Mathiassen and Birket Smith also will return.

During the Sökongen's crossing to Greenland in the summer of 1923 a small depot will be placed at Ponds Inlet, and during the winter 1923-24 Knud Rasmussen, with Peter Freuchen and the Polar Eskimos, will drive back to Greenland, following the old route of the Eskimos' wanderings over Baffin Land, Lancaster Sound, Jones Sound, Ellesmere Land, and perhaps Hejbergsland, expecting to reach Thule in the spring of 1924, and from there they will return by the Sökongen. The cost of the expedition has been calculated at 230,000 kroner, of which the state defrays 100,000 kroner, the rest being privately subscribed.

ON THE HIGHWAYS OF PERSIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Persia is perhaps the nearest oriental country to the Occident that still preserves its ancient character, being little modified by its proximity to the European world. It is said that a traveler from London takes the same length of time to cross Europe and arrive at Engelly on the Caspian as he does to continue the remaining tenth part of the journey from there through the Elborg Mountains to Teheran; having exchanged on the frontier the speed of the continental train de luxe for that of the old world coaching days.

The Persians have never built railways in their country, except for a three-mile line that runs from Teheran to the ancestral capital, Rhae. Persia is consequently a land of the caravan and the caravansary; along its main roads innumerable convoys of mules, asses, and camels move on their way carrying travelers and distributing merchandise.

Occasionally, along these unrepaired highways, a wagon jolts its way, piled high with boxes, on the top of which many huddled figures lie as best they can on rugs under the shade of the awning: they are perhaps Russian immigrants casting about for a new home. The Persian when moving house prefers to ride his beast and so presents a far more exciting spectacle; the father and perhaps his married sons, all brightly clad in blue coats, yellow sashes, and black hats, make a leading group. They carry rifles and a belt of ammunition across their shoulders, their small Arab horses, in colored trappings, seem ready at any moment to make a wild dash forward.

The women ride in pairs, two to each mule, sitting cross-legged in paniers that balance each other on either side. They each have umbrellas to afford shade and their black habahs completely conceal them from an inquisitive eye.

Following came the asses laden with sacks, pans, and even furniture. They are kept from separating from the main party by men on foot who urge them forward. Thus the party slowly, though picturesquely, moves toward its destination, and after traveling along barren plains between mountains arrive toward evening at some village, where there will be found water, vegetation, and a khan in which all travelers settle for the night.

Such a mode of travel affords an insight into the dignity of the ancient world, when the sense of time was not determined by express trains or telegraphic systems, but instead the working of men's thoughts was regulated rather to the movement of the sun or the galloping of a horse.

Not having a newspaper, the Persian stores all that is given him within his memory from which to regale himself and his friends. Abu-Said, the Syrian poet, collected a vast fund of literature from which he could quote from memory and on which he built his poems. After the destruction of the Zoroastrian books, there were chosen, in order that the sacred books should not be lost to memory, 7000 priests, from whom, according to tradition, 700 were picked; these again were reduced to 70, and from 70 to seven and finally to one who was to remember and rewrite the whole of all the books of Zoroaster: this he accomplished.

Today around the fires in the Khan the Persian traveler carries on from mouth to mouth the traditions, stories and news of his country. How often much such stories as the "Arabian Nights" have regaled the circle around the dying embers, and typically oriental is its combination of philosophy and humor, the exact expression of the Orient even of today.

Other countries produce other customs. The Persian is imbued with the oriental tradition of hospitality, and the proffered cup is a symbol that must not be dishonored. It leads on to the entertainment of strangers within one's doors, the giving of the softest cushioned divan, the preparing of a sumptuous feast and the heaping of luxuries until the departure in the morning, when again the stranger continues on his way, never lonely, as hospitality will offer a hearth and conversation on every road. The professed beggars on the other hand who crowd the cities show to what absurdities and evil the outward form of charity may be carried.

It is pleasant to be in a country where all men are prepared to talk without restriction to any stranger who may arrive. The new comers at the khan join with those already there. They drive their beasts into the great court and unburden them for the night, where they remain in the open with the other beasts. Around the court are rooms or alcoves made of mud bricks, in which the travelers deposit their baggage and settle themselves amid the débris left by former occupants. Except at Teheran the European hotel is unknown, and the khan at every town and every village constitutes Persia's inn, hostel, hotel, pension and all combined. Many convoys spend the night in the open outside the villages, the double packs being leant against each other in such a way as to afford a shelter for the men. The animals are left to wander as they please until the morning.

The life of the road always presents varied scenes and there are few more refreshing experiences than to arrive toward evening, after traveling in dust and heat all day, at a village situated, as so many are, beside a mountain and nourished by a spring of water. One's eyes attuned to the dried up plain, find the young green poplars almost a brighter green than imagination could picture them. Sunflowers gazing toward the setting sun attract one to the gardens.

The air is becoming cool again. Villagers, a galaxy of color, return from their harvesting. Several caravans of mules and camels being freed from their red and yellow striped sacks, with which they have been burdened all day, wander and refresh themselves in a field; the sacks being stacked near a hedge of saplings. In an adjacent grove the muleteers regale themselves sitting among the young poplars which grow so close together and with such wealth of foliage as hardly to allow the scorching rays of the sun to penetrate to the bright green carpet of grass beneath, and afford a change to the traveler hardly to be hoped for during the day. The men have spread bright red rugs on the grass upon which to sit.

They wear blue or yellow coats, with the sleeve open from the elbow and hanging loose, black domed hats, and brightly colored sashes, their long moustachios curving past their chins. Aladdin with his magic lamp might suddenly appear and find a jewel in every flower, or transport you to the realm of ancient Persian miniatures—to such extremes can Persia invite you.

The highways of Persia seem to be as old as the hills under whose sides they wind their way and over whose crests they form the mountain passes. It is along the same route that the ancient Medes marched to rule the world two and a half thousand years ago, that the armies of today with their motor transport, and their aeroplanes move also. All people who are on their way from Baghdad to the Caspian, no matter what their station in life, as they refresh themselves at the ice cold spring, are compelled to pay homage to Darius, that monarch of the past, who has set his seal on this great highway, for as long as stone remains.

At a spot where the valley narrows and the road creeps under the towering mountains of sheer rock, and where there is the only spring of clear water in the day's march, there on the side of the mountain, where all must see it, Darius has had the story of his destruction of the nine rebel tribes and usurpers depicted life size, and written out in the three languages of his dominions. He stands there in stone, and measures his grandeur with that of the mountain peaks, and his permanence with that of the living rock.

In one hand he holds the nine rebels captive and with one foot he treads upon their leader. Above him Ahura-Mazda hovers in the circle of the sky, conferring all heavenly blessings on his royal subject and high-priest. The finger posts in Persia do not point across mountains and to places, but rather across time to her historic past. The altered face of mountains speak of the consummate conceit of the rulers of that world power, pardonable inasmuch as it was exercised with such grandeur of conception and of dignity, and looking upon the passing cavalcade, speaks a word to them uttered direct from the heart of the age.

RUSSIAN ART IN EXILE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A feature of the present Russian emigration is the prominent rôle the intelligensia is playing in it. A very considerable part of Russian journalists, university men and artists were obliged to leave the country, which they felt no longer able to serve. Scattered throughout the world as they are—Russian émigrés are found practically in all the countries of Europe, in America, in Japan, and in Africa—they are now beginning to organize themselves. The chief centers of their intellectual activities are Paris, Belgrade and Berlin. Plays are given, magazines and books published, exhibitions organized.

The world during the last fifteen years has had the opportunity of appreciating Russian art, in the forms of Russian painting, music and the incomparable Russian ballet. The time has now come when the artists who were acclaimed as distinguished guests in their meteoric tours, ask for a more patient and persevering attention. Among the painters who now live and work abroad, L. Bakst, Anisfeld and Roerich (the latter two are at present in the United States) are well known to the West European and American public owing to their work in stage decoration.

Another well-known artist is the ingenious book illustrator, A. Bilibin, who has revived the archaic Russian style. Chambers, the penman, Sudeikin, the decorator, who has mixed the subtle design of a rococo master with the vivid coloring of a village artisan, Gontcharova and B. Grigoriew, the representatives of the young generation, have joined the above-mentioned artists.

A society, The World of Art (Mir Iskusstva), has been formed in Paris. This name is replete with historical reminiscences, dear to every intellectual Russian, for it has to be recalled that in 1905 a similar society was in existence in Petrograd, to which artists belonged. The art exhibitions arranged by that society were an event in Petrograd. Its leader, the painter and art critic, Alexander Benois, has remained at Petrograd where he is engaged in administrative work in the nationalized museums. Another prominent figure in the artistic life of Russia, the Count V. Zouboff, has also remained at Petrograd. He established before the war an art institute in his palace, and is still the principal of the institute, to which the Soviet government is giving material support.

Among those artists living in Soviet Russia the distinguished architect, Mr. Fomin, has to be mentioned. To him is due the revival of the style of the Empire, of which Petrograd possesses marvelous examples.

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CONGRESS PLANS ACTION ON TARIFF

Pending Measures to Be Expedited in Effort to Make Way for Revenue Bill—Much Unfinished Business on Dockets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Under warning that the tariff program will probably be completed by June 15, at the latest, Congress is preparing to clear its decks of much important legislation before taking up problems of revenue.

Scarcely three weeks remain for the House to dispose of such knotty problems as presented by the peace resolution, the packer control bill and Sweet bill for creating a veterans bureau, before the tariff bill shuts off consideration of all other measures.

Another problem to inject itself into the affairs of the House within a short time is that presented by the failure of the two Houses to reach an agreement on the reapportionment legislation based on the census of 1920. Because the reapportionment plan as approved in the House would have reduced the representation of Maine and Missouri, the delegations of those states have prevailed upon the Senate to hold up the plan. Under the House bill it increases the membership of that body to 433, or 48 more members than at present. Some members want the size of the House reduced, while others are insisting upon a still greater increase than authorized in the bill, with a result that the question is in open controversy.

Many Issues Pending

The House is expected to act on the peace resolution next week, and in the meantime supporters of the packer control bill are making a mighty effort to have that legislation taken up within the next day or so.

Prohibition enforcement promises soon to become an issue, although it is possible that consideration of the Volstead bill repealing the Palmer beer ruling may trail along behind the legislation planned on behalf of the former service men. Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will do his utmost to gain right of way. As it has not yet been reported from committee, he will have to act quickly to get ahead of the soldiers bill.

The Senate will have a little more time on its hands, in which to act on legislation than the House, for about three weeks will be occupied in putting the tariff bill to a final vote. The next important thing on the schedule is taxation, a problem that will take considerable more time than the tariff, and of far more concern to the people.

Tariff and revenue legislation is being expedited in both houses by the fact that the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee are considering them simultaneously.

Senate to Act on Tariff

It is doubtful if the Senate will put through much legislation before the tariff bill is ready to be taken up. It has yet to dispose of the Army Appropriation bill, which will bring about prolonged debate, and the packer control measure also will consume considerable time. It will have to pass, also, the second deficiency bill, to which the House added an amendment appropriating $200,000 to tide over prohibition enforcement until July 1. A desperate attempt will be made to squeeze through the program for soldier relief.

Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, floor leader of the House, already has issued a warning to his colleagues that they must speed up on legislation. Members are anxious to pass the tariff and revenue program as speedily as possible, so as to get away from Washington, but the prospects for early adjournment of Congress are not so bright.

Emergency Action Advised

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A meeting of House Republicans was called yesterday for June 1 to consider the Longworth resolution, which would authorize the Ways and Means Committee to make import duties proposed in the permanent tariff bill effective immediately upon its introduction. The Republican steering committee, it is understood, felt the issue was too important to be determined by seven men.

There has been no intimation from members generally as to their attitude toward the question, although reports have been current that some party opposition was to be expected.

In presenting the resolution, Mr. Longworth, speaking for the committee, declared that as it would take considerable time to pass the tariff bill, the country meanwhile would be flooded with foreign products, eager to slip in before higher rates were made effective. Although the bill may not be reported before the middle of June, preliminary framing, according to reports, will show many increases over the old Payne-Aldrich schedules.

ENEMY TRADE RULES ARE AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An amendment of the general enemy trade license to permit persons in the United States to trade and communicate with persons formerly prohibited under the Trading with the Enemy Act, was announced yesterday by the War Trade Board section of the Department of State. There are two limitations, one preserving the regulations regarding imports, and the other exempting trade in property which has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or has been seized by him. Inquiries or other attempts to obtain information concerning such property are not barred, nor is trade in property which the Alien Property Custodian has definitely stated that he would not take possession of. There are several technical stipulations, but the plain intent of the license is to open the way to the resumption of trade with Germany and other enemy countries.

PLAN COMMISSION IMPROVES CHICAGO

Park, Street and Business District Changes of Importance—Favorable Prospect for New Post Office Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Accomplishments of the Chicago Plan Commission in the past year were reviewed at the annual meeting of the commission yesterday at the Hotel Sherman, and plans for a new warehouse district to be established on the West Side were approved. Foremost in the list of improvements attained wholly or in part is the opening of the Michigan Avenue bridge to traffic on two levels. A donation of $50,000 each by William Wrigley and the Ferguson fund trustees will be used in making the bridge houses on the Michigan Avenue structure architecturally correct and historically significant.

Ordinances have been passed to enable the commission to carry out plans for improving South Water Street by making it a two-story thoroughfare and abolishing its use as a market by commission merchants. Court action has been begun for improving Robey Street, Ogden, Western and Ashland Avenues. Legislation is now pending before the Legislature authorizing the straightening of the Chicago River, to provide a comprehensive zoning system and for plan commissions in other Illinois cities.

The federal government has been asked to permit the extension of Grant Park on the lake front, and a breakwater is in course of construction for filling in the connecting section between Grant and Jackson parks.

Prospects of favorable government action in regard to a new post office for the city to supplant the present inadequate Federal Building are said by the commission members to be bright, and reconstruction of streets and viaducts has been started as a step in the building of the new union railroad station. An engineering commission appointed by the Illinois Central Railroad is now studying the electrification of that railroad on the lake front and is expected to report late in 1921.

Eighteen thousand acres of forest preserve have already been acquired from the tracts adjoining the city and the acquisition of 2000 acres additional was recently recommended. Steps have been taken to lay the foundation for the Chicago Zoological Garden project on 300 acres of land near Riverside, donated for this purpose by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick.

The plans for a new warehouse district on the West Side, according to the announcement of the commission, will bring about the transformation of the area between Halstead street, the river, Harrison street and Roosevelt Road into a fine, up-to-date commercial section, by the "simple and inexpensive method" of widening some of the streets.

JEWS PLAN BAN ON HOSTILE PERIODICALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—The American Hebrew Congregation, in convention here yesterday, voted to take steps toward putting an end to circulation through the mails of publications like that of Henry Ford which are alleged to be calculated to arouse religious and racial hatred.

Debt of Jews to United States

BUFFALO, New York—Judaism and Americanism are not antagonistic, and have many things in common, Marcus Aaron of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, told the delegates at yesterday's session of the Union of American Congregations.

"Never in history has the Jew been accorded such freedom and opportunity as in America," he added. "The Jew must repay with compound interest what America has done for him and his."

BATTLEFIELDS TO BE MARKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has directed the convening of a board of seven officers to draw up a detailed plan for marking battlefields in Europe where American troops were engaged during the world war. The board also will be charged with supervising the execution of the plan after it has been approved.

ANNAPOLIS GRADUATION PLAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made yesterday at the White House that President Harding had accepted an invitation to present diplomas to the graduating class at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 2. The President will make the trip to Annapolis by motor.

MEXICAN CONSUL IN WEST

AKRON, Ohio—Gen. Alfredo Serrato, former Mexican Minister of War, has received his commission from President Obregon as Mexican consul for western states at Boise, Idaho. He will leave for Mexico City next week to confer with President Obregon before assuming his duties.

FARMERS MOBILIZE VOTING STRENGTH

Influence Revealed in Congress by Action on Bills Designed to Better Conditions on Farms—Money Trusts Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The approval by the Senate Agriculture Committee of the joint resolution providing for the creation of a congressional commission to investigate national agriculture and rural conditions, is only one of a series of indications that the farming element of the country is mobilizing to an extent never before attempted.

The calendars of both houses of Congress show that the drive started in the last Congress has been carried over with a vengeance, and that the farming interests are making themselves heard to an extent that augurs well for the development of an important program of agricultural reconstruction.

One of the features of the present special session is the close contact that has been established between the farm organizations, including the Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers Union, the National Grange, and the senators and representatives who have heeded the storm signals concentrated on Washington from the producing areas of the country. Sectional differences have been largely eliminated, and cotton has made common cause with wheat and corn to ascertain the causes which brought agricultural depression to a point much lower than any other commodity.

"Money Trust" Assailed

Not satisfied with legislation to control the packers, with legislation to help forward cooperative bargaining in farm products, and legislation to control the grain exchanges and eliminate gambling and speculation, the representatives of the farmers are extending their operations to national finance and money manipulation by small groups which, it is freely charged, interfere unduly with rural credits. One resolution pending before the House provides for an investigation of an alleged money trust which it is declared controls credits, while another proposes an investigation of the New York Stock Exchange to reveal the effects on the credit transactions that take place.

The policy of the Federal Reserve Board is being subjected to systematic assaults. Charges that the board's policy of deflation reacted principally to the disadvantage of the farmers have been heard for months. The hostility to the Reserve Board's policy continues, as is indicated by various bills and resolutions pending before both the Senate and the House providing for amendments to the act creating that body. W. P. G. Harding governor of the board, will come in for some grilling before the House Banking and Currency Committee within the next few days, when he will appear to discuss a bill providing for the abolition of the office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Program Experimental

From the multiplicity of bills and resolutions and the diversity in the character of the proposals made, it is apparent that the farmers are sitting largely in the dark, and that they are still far away from any clear-cut program of action. Their campaign is intense, but so far largely in the form of a protest, and lacks concreteness.

Much is expected from the special commission to be created under the pending resolution. The author of the resolution, Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, believes that the commission is destined to mark the beginning of agricultural reconstruction. Inquiry by the commission will center around the factors deemed most vital. Special attention will be devoted to rural credits and the national financial system in its bearing on such credits. Another line of inquiry deemed most vital is the great disparity which holds between the general trend of commodity prices and the prices paid for farm products.

Recently, Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, served notice that either general commodity levels must come down or farm price levels go up if the agricultural community was to be saved from "demoralization." Still another important factor in the proposed inquiry is the effect of the great spread between the producer and the ultimate consumer. Here again Mr. Hoover made an important comment when he called attention to the fact that the marketing system is one of the great weaknesses of the present system. In improvement of marketing conditions, the Secretary sees one step toward the evolution of a sounder and steadier system.

The investigation of the commission, it is hoped, will result in clarifying the system and in bringing some degree of unity out of the chaos of proposals made to mend this or that aspect of the agricultural problem. A program coming from a joint commission of the House would have a very good chance of being enacted. Several test votes have already indicated that if the west and south can join issue on legislation and break party and sectional lines, there is better than a winning chance for such a program.

OBLIGATIONS OF LAWYER TO PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—A lawyer in Kansas has greater obligations to the public than he has to his client and must consider the public welfare in all dealings he may have in connection with his practice. This was the notice served upon all of the attorneys of the State by the Kansas Supreme Court when it issued an order disbarring Fred S. Macy from the practice of law in the courts of the State. In the order of the court, Justice John Marshall said: "An attorney in the preparation and trial of an action in court, represents his client, but he does more than that—he is there, not only as an advocate, but also a person trusted and authorized by the State to assist the court in determining what is right between the parties."

UNITARIANS URGE DISARMAMENT MOVE

Annual Meeting of American Association Approves Bill for Education and Rejects Resolution for Ireland

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Resolutions asking that the United States take the lead in calling a conference on reduction of armaments, indorsing the aim of the Smith-Towner Bill to create a national department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, and urging speedy decision in review of sentences passed upon offenders under the emergency war-time legislation, were adopted at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. Attempt to pass a resolution expressing sympathy with "the aspirations of the Irish people for a government of their own choice" drew only three votes in its favor.

The disarmament note was sounded by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the association, in his annual address, when he pointed to this question as one of the foremost and one for which Unitarians should work. He asserted that he is not a pacificist and holds that "Christian life is not mere meek submission" and that "resistance is a sign of spiritual vigor," adding that he is more interested in justice and righteousness than in peace.

Competitive Armament

"But we must realize," Dr. Eliot said, "that the powers of destruction have been so developed that another war means annihilation. Are we to throw our influence in favor of the federated nations of the world or in favor of competitive armaments? The question appeals to the conscience of the country. America is supremely in the position to take the lead. The hope of the world must not be disappointed. A nation cannot preserve its nobility of character if it cares only for its own security or gain."

Championship of the resolution for recognition of the Irish aspiration for their own government, and for a resolve petitioning President Harding "for an immediate amnesty for Eugene V. Debs and for all others who are suffering punishment under wartime legislation for expressing their honest opinions," was led by the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham and the Rev. Charles F. Dole, both officers of the Association to Abolish War. Mr. Pinkham defended the first resolution, declaring that refusal of the expression of sympathy would write the association down as "30 per cent Americans." He declared the Irish to be a people "that for centuries has been suffering under a government which it does not recognize." The defeat was overwhelming.

Amnesty Resolve

Debate over the amnesty resolution covered a wider range. The original introduction by Mr. Pinkham made specific reference to Mr. Debs, the Socialist leader, but the business committee toned the text down to cover speedy decision in reviewing such cases as that of Mr. Debs. Eulogizing the Socialist leader and his determined stand on the ground prescribed by his conscience, Mr. Pinkham pointed out that political offenders have been released in all other formerly belligerent countries. He demanded "how it can be that Christian bodies which demand free speech manifest reluctance in pleading for the long delayed relief for those whose only offense was that in times of public excitement they dared be true to their own consciences and utter their honest convictions." The substitute proposed by the committee was sustained and adopted.

The resolution on disarmament declared that the event of the war and the consequences of the Versailles Treaty indicate the futility of violence; that war must be outlawed not deprecated; that churches must take the lead for disarmament; that the United States must take the lead in this; and that loans in Europe may be so handled to give relief and not engender dissension. Conviction is expressed "that the United States, once ceasing from selfish, vexing and imperialistic policies, and committed to a friendly course toward every people, has no nation on earth to fear." The resolution urges the government to take steps to place the country "in this position of security and usefulness," and asks the appointment of a committee of the association to wait upon the President in this matter.

BOX COVER CLOSING DEVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—An ingenious device has been invented by a local business man, for automatically closing the tops of talcum, tooth, shaving and other powder boxes. The apparatus consists of a small spring placed inside the top part of the box cover and a short projection attached to the outside rim of the cover. Gentle pressure of the thumb opens the top and when the pressure is released the cover automatically closes. The device, it is said, obviates the annoyance of spilling the contents of the boxes and also is an important factor in retaining the strength of the ingredients inclosed.

COLOMBIA GAINS MUCH THROUGH OIL

Liberal Laws Arranged for Development of the Industry—Future Greatly Dependent on Better Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Julius Klein, of Harvard University, said before the Pan-American Advertising Association: "Wherever it is found, oil at once starts the machinery of trade. That is what has happened in Colombia, and the prospects of that little-known country have been greatly improved in consequence.

"Colombia is the only nation in South America with two seaboards, and, with practically all the shipping of the western world, passing through the Panama Canal, it has a market for the oil at its doorstep. Furthermore, the development of this industry will afford another great advantage, in that it will give a diversity of industries, so that a failure of one industry will no longer have the effect of ruining trade as in the past. Another result will be derived through the laws which have been made, requiring that a certain percentage of the product be used in home industries, insuring fuel for manufacturing many other products from raw materials hitherto undeveloped from lack of fuel.

Three Oil Fields

"There are three oil fields so far discovered: one on the northwest coast, which is of fair quality; one about 200 miles up the Magdalena River, right in the middle of the center of greatest population, and the other over toward the Venezuelan border, in a section of great tropical wealth. The importance of these last two fields may be seen from the fact that the engineers in charge of them recommend for the first a pipe line which will cost $20,000,000, and for the second have surveyed and discovered a route for a line through a hitherto uncharted mountain pass.

"In regard to investment, the government has arranged the laws with the utmost liberality and justice, requiring the use of only a part of the product for home industry. Thus, in addition to a profitable investment for capital, it offers an opportunity to invest in the development of the other wealth of the country, which in turn is bound to develop trade, especially in supplies for the lines of transportation, in which Colombia is still far behind the other South American nations."

Transportation Plans

Earl Harding, chairman of the board of directors of the Colombian Commercial Corporation, stated that it was the present intention of the Colombian Government to devote the $25,000,000 which it will receive from the United States as a result of the Colombian treaty to the development of transportation between the various parts of the country. "For more than two years the whole country has been agitated on transportation," he continued. "Last year the River Magdalena, on which the country has depended for transportation, went almost dry and the financial loss attributable to their dependence on a river that would not stay wet was, in one year, enough to have paid for a railroad to the coast.

"Colombia stands today on the threshhold of a new era; she knows that the key to her future is transportation. How wisely she proceeds will be the measure of her future. Those who know most intimately the Colombia of today have faith that national rather than local interest will prevail. Colombia has only one mile of railroad for every 7000 inhabitants; the United States a mile for every 400. Seventeen cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants have no railroads at all. The State of Boyaca, with 660,000 population at the last census, has not a mile of railroad in or near its border. The President had to ride 18 days mule-back last year to reach cities of 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants to assure them that the Bogota Government was thinking of their welfare."

BREAK IN LAWRENCE BUILDING STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts — The first break in the building trades strike in this city was announced yesterday, when it was stated that at a meeting of the Carpenters Union, on Sunday evening, the offer of the Master Builders Association of 55 cents an hour was accepted. Thirteen unions, numbering over 2500 building mechanics, have been on strike since April 1.

Building Wage Cut Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The New Jersey Building Trades Association, in session here, criticized the advocacy of a lower wage scale by the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association of New Jersey. One speaker declared that members of the building crafts were united in opposing wage reductions at present.

SENATE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TAXES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Belief that advocates of a general sales tax plan ultimately to make the consumption tax pay the way of the government, was expressed yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee by F. R. Fairchild, professor of political economy at Yale University. He declared the issue raised was whether the sales tax could supplant the income tax as the chief burden bearer.

Boies Penrose, chairman of the committee, declared that, so far as he knew, the income tax had come to stay. R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, took issue with him, however, saying that he felt that "we have reached the beginning of the end of the income tax when a sales tax becomes a part of the revenue system."

Mr. Fairchild proposed, as a part of the tax policy, adoption of a constitutional amendment permitting states to tax federal bonds and the federal government to levy on state securities. It was said that such a plan would serve the dual purpose of raising additional revenue and of checking the flotation of state securities.

Mr. Fairchild said the action could not be construed as an attack on the sovereignty of the states.

WOOD MISSION IS INVITED TO CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and the mission of which he is the head, who are now in the Philippines for an official investigation, have been invited to visit China by the President of the Chinese Republic, it was learned at the War Department yesterday. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the mission will not visit China until it has completed its work in the Philippines, and it is not known just when that will be. It was said that while in China Major-General Wood would probably inspect the American forces at Tien Tsin, which have acted as a guard for the Legation and have been in China for some time, and that W. C. Forbes will make an investigation of economic conditions in China.

Filipinos Welcome Wood Party

TUGEGARIO, Cagayan Province, Philippine Islands — When Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, who are investigating conditions in the Philippines at the request of President Harding, arrived at Cabagan, they were greeted by the Filipino school supervisor. In his address he said: "We welcome the mission and will gladly submit to its investigations. We have great faith in the American Congress, and we think that every Filipino can say 'I owe everything I have to America.'"

General Wood, in replying, said: "Among other important and interesting investigations, we are making these into the schools, the public works, and the administration of justice. The latter, if administered in a fair and impartial way, without reference to persons, is the bulwark of any people. The American people want to know the Philippines and their conditions. W. Cameron Forbes and myself came to make an impartial report of things as we find them. The hospitality of the people has been magnificent."

PERMIT TO NEGROES FOR NATIONAL BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Permit for the organization of a national bank has been received from the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington, District of Columbia, by a group of Negro business and professional men here. Some 90,000 of the 240,000 Negroes in Chicago live in the South Side district, where the new bank will be a center. While various groups of Negroes have been operating state banks and private banks in this city, this is the first national bank to be projected.

It is to be known as the Douglass National Bank, and will start business in 60 days, provided the $200,000 capital stock and $60,000 surplus fund is raised. The stock, with par value at $100 a share, is being sold at $130, to build up the surplus.

"There is a radius here," said P. W. Chavers, president of the bank, "in which some 800,000 people live and there is not one national bank in the territory. All the national banks at present are in the Loop District. Certainly there is a field for a national bank here."

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WORKERS' PLACE IN BUSINESS COUNCILS

Systems of Representation of Employees Discussed at the Meeting of Executives

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Representation of employees on councils in business and industry were urged as superior to Labor unionism in guaranteeing the even current of production at a meeting held by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts as hosts to representatives of industry from the other New England states. Details of systems of employee representation were discussed at the afternoon session with the object of mutual exchange of ideas, while, after the evening dinner, Herbert F. Perkins, vice-president of the International Harvester Company, explained the system employed in his organization.

At the outset Mr. Perkins pointed out that the plants of the harvester company are widely differentiated in type and 20 in number. In all of these labor discontent has been largely done away with by the representative system despite the obstacle of many alien workers in certain of the departments of production, he said. According to the plan accepted by the workers one representative is chosen for groups of between 200 and 300 men, the groups being largely confined to one line of work. These representatives sit on factory or plant councils with an equal number of representatives of the management. No executive power is delegated to the council, however, its province being to discuss.

The discussions, Mr. Perkins declared, relate to working facilities, but their chief value lies in increasing the feeling of cooperation and confidence between the management and the workers. The arrangement, he said, is converting radicals to excellent workmen and setting up a system of adjusting wage rates so that the worker may be paid his worth. In connection with his description, Mr. Perkins assailed unionism, and asserted that the Labor unions are led by men who have no practical experience to back up the theories they proclaim. Employee representation, he added, is tending to develop a greater allegiance to the management than to the Labor union.

APPLICATION APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Application of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a government loan of $5,700,000 to enable it to meet maturing obligations was approved yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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HOUSE ADVANCES SOLDIER RELIEF

Favorable Report Ordered on Measure Consolidating Agencies Under Treasury Instead of a Department of Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Elimination of governmental "red tape" in administering to the needs of former service men is the object sought by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in ordering a favorable report yesterday on the Sweet bill, which provides for consolidation of the various federal agencies dealing with them under a new bureau in the Treasury Department.

The action of the House committee is regarded as the greatest victory in the brief career of the American Legion, and is the first indication that the Administration is prepared to put into immediate effect its campaign promises to the former service men.

The fact that William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, has sponsored a bill providing for the creation of a Department of Public Welfare, which embodies a majority of the features of the Sweet bill, throws the two houses in partial conflict with regard to soldier-relief legislation.

Under the plan submitted to the House, the new bureau created by the bill is put in charge of an additional assistant secretary of the Treasury, to whom is transferred all the activities of the War Risk Bureau, the Federal Board for Vocational Training, and those functions of the United States Public Health Service which have to do with war risk insurance.

Conflict Explained

Herein the House and Senate bills clash, as the latter incorporates the recommendation of the report submitted by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, made at the request of President Harding, which provides that the new veterans bureau shall be independent of departmental control and answerable only to the President.

"There is no real conflict between the two measures, no cause for uneasiness," in the opinion of Burton E. Sweet (R.), Representative from Iowa, author of the House bill.

"My measure affects the combination of the agencies dealing with the soldiers, and places the new bureau in the Treasury Department. So far as I can see the only practical variance in it from the Dawes recommendation is that the director is made an assistant secretary of the Treasury, instead of being made independent.

"The reason for placing it in the Treasury Department is that that department is now functioning, and the Department of Public Welfare has yet to be created. We do not want to lose any more time in taking adequate care of the veterans and the disabled men and women.

"If the Department of Public Welfare is created, it will be a simple act of legislation to transfer the veterans bureau from the Treasury Department to the new department. But in the meantime, if there is prompt action on this measure, the good will have been accomplished that much sooner."

Branch Offices Provided

The Sweet bill provides that the central office of the veterans bureau shall be located in Washington, and that there shall be established 14 regional offices and not more than 50 sub-offices throughout the country, as the need arises.

The establishment of these regional offices where definite action may be taken in all soldiers' cases is regarded as a distinct victory for the American Legion. It is a policy for which the Legion has worked during the last two years. These regional offices, through terms of the act, may exercise full powers, hear complaints, examine applicants, award compensation claims, grant medical and surgical and hospital care, make insurance awards, and grant vocational training.

This, in effect, means that there would be 14 places throughout the United States where prompt action could be taken on all cases, instead of forcing the soldiers to cut through governmental "red tape" in Washington to have their claims adjusted.

The bill generally amends and liberalizes the War Risk Insurance Act, and covers points long in controversy. One important amendment declares that policies shall be incontestable after six months from date of issuance or reinstatement, excepting for fraud or nonpayment of premiums.

One of the most important sections of the bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to receive premium payments, and, in fact, engage in the business of War Risk Insurance. This would remove the necessity of the veterans sending all their checks to Washington, as each post office would be made a sub-station.

It is expected the Sweet bill will be taken up in the House the first of next week.

RETURN OF RAILWAY URGED

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The immediate return of the Connecticut Company to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the former owner of the trolley lines, would serve the best interests of the public and the transportation industry of the state, says a resolution drafted by the legislative Committee on Railroads.

NEW DEAN OF HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Henry A. Yeomans, dean of Harvard College, has resigned from the office to resume teaching and the governing boards of the university have elected Chester N. Greenough, professor of English, as his successor. Professor Yeomans will spend next year on sabbatical leave of absence and return to the teaching of government at Harvard at the opening of the college year in 1922. Having been acting dean during the absence of Dean Yeomans in Paris, Professor Greenough will take up the duties of the office with more than a year's experience.

BROADER VIEW IN EDUCATION URGED

Yale President-Elect Says Highest Possible Level of Intelligence Is Necessary to Government Worthy of the Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Urging a broader outlook in education, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president-elect of Yale University, in an address at the annual Harvard Union dinner, said that "it is absolutely essential in a democracy that you should have the highest possible level of intelligence if you are going to have a government that is worthy of the name."

"It is interesting how very provincial our American institutions are about other American institutions and how little they know what is going on outside their own sphere of activity," said Dr. Angell. "I have had a good opportunity to come in contact with men of colleges all over the country and it has given me a very interesting insight into the attitude, which I confess I had not known before, and has brought me in contact with various forms of educational undertakings which I had not before heard of, and as I look back upon my years in college I am not amazed, as I used to be before, with the narrowness and provincialism of the outlook of which many of them are the victims, knowing as they do almost nothing outside their own institutions.

"Now that is a thing which, of course, only time can cure, but I feel that the remarks of our chairman bear directly on that point. It surely is one of the obligations of those of us who are giving our lives to higher education, as well as of those who have been beneficiaries of our institutions of higher learning, to see that those things are safeguarded in our own American democracy.

"It is certainly necessary that we should take a reasonably intelligent outlook as to those things which are being done about the matter of the preceptorial system at Princeton, and how it is working out. And it is a matter of concern to us to know how our friends at Amherst are succeeding in their attempt to revive interest in the classical studies. And it is a matter of concern how Harvard is succeeding in its endeavor to introduce a type of general examination.

"It is a matter of interest that you should know how, in the middle west, the great institutions are endeavoring to work out some combination of the professional with the classical education. These are all things that any man who is introduced to higher education should have some knowledge of and some interest in. And there are a dozen other illustrations that I could give.

"And my belief is that we are getting very rapidly to a conception of what higher education means in our own country in our democratic institutions; and we are getting to see that education is not the thing that we have in our own person, nor in our own group, nor in the next college town that we happen to know about, but in this great country it is necessarily more varied, and that this great variety is necessary, and should be encouraged. Every sincere experiment deserves encouragement, and it should be safeguarded.

"I believe this new day which is coming is one in which we advisers of higher education to the country at large can bring about a far more definite success than we have ever achieved before. It is not simply that we shall furnish a few leaders. We have furnished leaders, but we are now slowly to advance by raising the general level of intelligence through the function of education in a democracy; and it is absolutely essential in a democracy that you should have the highest possible level of intelligence if you are going to have a government that is worthy of the name."

FARMERS CONSIDER MARKETING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Methods of regulating receipts of live stock at the big terminal stockyards to prevent the losses to farmers resulting from oversupplied markets were discussed here yesterday at the opening session of a two-day meeting of the Farmers Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen. This committee was appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, on instructions from a general convention of representatives of farm organizations. It is working out a plan for cooperative marketing on a national scale.

"In one day last fall the producers lost about $200,000 on hog shipments because too many carloads reached the markets that day," said H. W. Mumford, secretary of the committee. "By equalizing receipts through a cooperative marketing plan, price fluctuations can be prevented from taking such a wide range."

The advisability of farmers establishing cooperative commission houses on all the big live stock markets was considered. It was pointed out that several such agencies have proved successful.

CENSORSHIP WINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Governor Signs Bill Regulating Films and Providing Approval by the Commissioner of Public Safety—Effective in January

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Motion picture censorship will become effective in Massachusetts on January 1, 1922, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, having yesterday signed the bill for regulation of film exhibitions in the State. In a statement of his reason for signing the bill, the Governor says that the industry has failed to rule out undesirable films, that overwhelming public sentiment favors some regulation to remedy this inability of the industry to help itself, and that the law should act to the benefit of both the industry and the people.

In his statement, the chief executive points out that the Legislature has twice, in 1920 and in the current session, gone on record for regulation of motion pictures, and that the law was rejected in 1920 only on the grounds of unconstitutionality. This point having been remedied, he says, by a committee of the Legislature and with the advice of the Attorney-General, there appears no valid reason, with the possible exception of charging fees for news and educational films, why the bill should not become law.

Not Dangerous Step

Governor Cox says that much has been said to the effect that motion picture censorship is a step to censorship of the press and other such action, but that he does not regard it at all in this light. He points out that the producer of good films will be protected from low competition, and urges cooperative endeavor to "make it possible for moving pictures to be of greater service than ever in giving clean entertainment and instruction." The Governor says that the law is in many ways fairer to the producer than in other states in that it provides certain standards of regulation and provides recourse from decisions by the censor.

The law vests the duty and power of censorship with the Commissioner of Public Safety and authorizes him to appoint a deputy to have charge of this work of the department. The law provides that "on or after January 1, 1922, it shall be unlawful to exhibit or display publicly in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts any motion picture film unless the said film has been submitted to and approved by the commissioner." It further provides that the commissioner "shall approve such films as are not obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman or such as do not tend to debase or corrupt morals or incite to crime." The bill provides for fees for previewing, which, it is estimated, will maintain the office and may even be a source of income; sets penalties for violation of the law; and provides recourse in appeal from the decision of the department.

Two Years' Work

The signature of the censorship bill comes after two years' work by the moral agencies of the Commonwealth, which, recognizing the necessity of applying some remedy to the motion picture industry, at the behest of a small committee of volunteers banded together in an organization known as the State Committee on Motion Pictures. This committee was the outgrowth of a volunteer committee of seven or eight formed by Miss Amy Woods, executive secretary of the state committee, which inquired into the problem, discussed the best forms of legislation and laid a basis for the larger body including a membership of more than a million throughout the State.

After the usual difficult battle for a new piece of constructive legislation, proponents of the measure carried it through the Legislature and met defeat in a veto by Calvin Coolidge, then Governor. The committee took up its work again last fall, equipped with the experience of one year and a redrafted bill, and, despite the opposition of one of the wealthiest industries, carried the measure again to the Governor. The fight was close in the Senate and repeated attempts were made to block the bill, the last pre-signature gun of the opposition being fired last Monday at an executive hearing given by the Governor. The active case for the proponents has been led by B. Preston Clark, business man, Mrs. Hilda Hedstrom Quirk, as legislative chairman, and Miss Amy Woods, as executive secretary.

There remains now the possibility that the motion picture interests will invoke the referendum and put the question on the ballot at the election of November, 1922. The only regrettable feature of such an action, it is felt, would be that it would hold up the operation of the bill until the election, the outcome of a referendum not being much in doubt.

HARD WOOD TO BE TRIED OUT FOR PULP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMFORD, Maine—An experiment of great interest to the pulp and paper industry is about to be made by the Oxford Paper Company at its big mill here. It is to determine whether hard wood can be utilized in the manufacture of paper. For the purpose of the experiment, it now has approximately 10,000 cords of hard wood, piled on the shores of the Androscoggin. In this pile are birch, beech and maple and practically every hardwood except oak.

While many tests made by chemists have shown that pulp and paper could be produced from these hardwoods, they have not demonstrated that it was commercially possible or that it could be done at a profit to the manufacturers. If it proves successful, it means a new era for Maine paper mills. No one expects that exactly the same methods of manufacture can be used in producing pulp from hard woods as are followed in making it from spruce and poplar and fir. It is not at all improbable that the same machinery can be used with possibly different chemicals or a variation in the quantities and the method of using the chemicals required.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Benefits Are Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—In the March monthly record of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is printed a report on the effects of prohibition on industry in the United States. This report was sent to Manchester by the British Chamber of Commerce in the United States at the request of the secretary of the Manchester Chamber, and so is important coming as it does from a group not inclined to be easily influenced.

In the concluding paragraph the report states: "Taking the situation as a whole in the United States and gauging it from trustworthy reports by the greater industrial centers, from banks, railways, mines, and merchandising establishments, it is beyond dispute that prohibition has proven to be an economic factor." The report further analyzes the situation as follows: "From all the greater manufacturing centers come reports of increased efficiency; absenteeism is notably lessened, timeworkers work longer, and there is more thrift and steadiness. There are fewer accidents and a better working 'atmosphere.' A striking effect, which illustrates the improved temper of labor, is found in the orderly conduct of recent strikes and in the more peaceable settlement of disputes between employers and labor unions. There is an absence of 'vicious' influences.

"Retail mercantile establishments all over the country report large increases in the aggregate of pay checks presented to and cashed by them, an increased purchasing capacity, and an improvement in the payment of accounts. Saving banks show a greatly increased aggregate of reports and fewer withdrawals in the industrial sections. The bank reports show an increase both in the classes of depositors, and in those sections not hitherto well represented in the lists of savings depositors. . . .

"There are many indirect benefits that have followed the closing of the 'saloon'; among these is the healthier social condition in and betterment of 'notorious' sections, resulting in many land and housing transformations in congested areas.

"In considering the entire industrial and economic situation at this time, when there is a high degree of unemployment, it is to be noted that there is no overtaxing of eleemosynary and penal institutions. The comparative absence of soup houses and places for feeding the unemployed may be attributed in no small degree to the conditions that have resulted from prohibition."

MONTREAL'S NEW GOVERNMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—After a fairly animated campaign, the citizens of Montreal were called upon in a referendum to choose between two systems proposed for the future government of the city. The first proposal, styled schedule A, represented the charter prepared and submitted by the Montreal Charter Commission, a body appointed by the Quebec Legislature and presided over by Sir Hormisdas Laporte, a former Mayor of Montreal. The second proposal, styled schedule B, represented the alternative proposals submitted by Mederic Martin, the Mayor, and his associates at the city hall. Both schedules were passed by the Quebec Legislature and the electors of Montreal were left free to choose between the two. In the referendum the questions put before the citizens were these:

A—"Are you in favor of the government of the city by a council of 15 councilors, elected in three electoral districts, five for each electoral district, for four years, under the system of proportional representation, the mayor being elected by the council, and a manager having charge of the administration, under the control of the absolute majority of the council?"

B—"Are you in favor of the government of the city by a council of 35 aldermen elected for 35 wards, for two years, and a mayor elected by the people for the same term, with an executive committee of five aldermen and director of departments appointed by the council?"

Schedule B carried the day, with 44,654 votes cast for it, against 26,054 for schedule A. Less than one-half of the electors in the city went to the polls.

EMPIRE DAY FESTIVAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pageantry of war, depicting the scenes of military action on the fields of Flanders, marked the observance of the fifth Empire Day festival here. The central part in the pageant was taken by a company of American volunteers in the Canadian Army.

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ARMY LEADER FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

First Firm and Promising Step that Has Been Taken Toward World Peace, Says Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan in New York Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Reduction in armies and armament must go hand in hand with the developing and perfecting of a world agreement to develop an orderly world," said Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan to members and guests of the Women's Pro-League Council at a disarmament dinner last night. Major-General O'Ryan commanded the volunteer troops from New York State who were first to go overseas from here and last to come back.

"America, in these critical times of peace development, must play her part in the same generous, inspiring and effective manner that characterized her conduct during the war," he said. "Reduction in armies and armament must go hand in hand with the task of developing and perfecting the Covenant of the League of Nations so that it may meet the needs of the world and the demands of justice under the varying conditions of time and circumstances, not only as evidence of the good faith of all parties in relation to the League, but because the burden of expense is wasteful, unnecessary and insufferable."

Wastefulness of War

Major-General O'Ryan said that the proposed budget with 93 per cent of the nation's income assigned to payment of the costs of past and future wars, with only 3 per cent allotted to the maintenance of civil departments, 3 per cent to public works and 1 per cent to education, told the story of the wastefulness of war so completely that little need be added, so far as the material side of the subject was concerned.

"Why is it, then," he asked, "that with minds and hearts united in relation to the viciousness of war, there should be any concern over the practicability of avoiding its recurrence? The concern, however, exists, and there is every ground for its existence. During its progress, many people referred to the world war as a war to prevent future wars. Yet, two years after the termination of the war, we find great nations of the world again engaged in military and naval rivalries to such an extent that they are now expending for wars—past, present and future—approximately five times the amount they were spending two or three years before the world war.

Source of All the Trouble

"We cannot solve the problem of averting war unless we go further and deeper into the subject than to assume that wars are caused by the policies of rulers and leaders of commerce and finance, and that their evil schemes may in the future be circumvented by some form of international agreement which prohibits resort to war.

"In the first place, there is not much to be gained in a consideration of the subject if we confine ourselves to the question of armament. Guns and armament are material things, and in themselves and without any relation to the human agencies which employ them, they cannot make war. In the last analysis we shall find in man the source of all the trouble.

"Throughout history no greater advance was ever made toward this end we seek than the possibilities opened up by the creation of the League of Nations. The subject of the League of Nations is one which many Americans find it difficult to refer to without humiliation. It seems amazing that good, wholesome people can disagree over the detailed merits of the League and permit their differences to obscure the outstanding fact that the League is the first firm and promising step that has been taken toward world peace.

"It is the first world organization of sufficient potentiality to develop the solution of the fundamental and basic problems I have referred to, and which underlie the relations of men and nations.

"It is only because the world is now in upheaval—it is only because caste is here and there ousted of its vested right and everywhere threatened, that the mass of mankind has a chance to shake themselves free from the historic institution of war. An efficient League of Nations means the passing of the war castes of Europe, who in the name of patriotism have plotted the exploitation of their own people in war, while they lived upon the honors which the system provided.

"I believe that the great majority of our citizenship born in America favor our entry into the League of Nations. We proposed it. Without it, the world is back where it was in 1914. It does not seem a practical proposal to ask all the nations which have joined and are now developing the League to scrap it and come into a new one formulated to meet primarily the interests of America. There are too many other interests which have equal rights to be safeguarded."

British Ambassador Urges Vigiliance

NEW YORK, New York—"It must not be again" was the theme of the message brought to the British Schools and Universities Club by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, who unveiled a bronze war service memorial tablet at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The Ambassador spoke of the opportunity before the two English-speaking nations to establish complete understanding and friendship, and urged that every one do his utmost to ward off such another conflict as the world war.

"Drowsing in the watch tower," he said, was responsible for the last war, and he urged that all remember that the price of freedom was eternal watchfulness. Responsibility for the friendship and complete understanding between the two nations, he said, rests upon every individual.

ANTI-MONOPOLY LAW VIOLATERS FINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As a result of offenses against the anti-monopoly laws disclosed by investigations of the Lockwood committee on housing, Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday imposed upon 19 members of the Association of Dealers in Masons Building Materials, ten individuals and nine corporations, fines amounting to $25,150. In doing so he stated that he was "impelled to the conclusion that it is not necessary to submit these defendants to the degradation of a prison sentence."

EXPORTS FEATURE COAL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Foreign demand is becoming the feature of the coal market, with export cargoes continuing to increase until, as the Geological Survey points out, dumpings for export cargoes and bunker at Hampton Roads, Virginia, during the second week of May were 362,495 net tons, which exceeded last year's heaviest export movement, which occurred in September, when 321,077 tons were dumped, according to Coal Age today.

AMERICAN MEAT IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States last year imported 160,000,000 pounds of meat of all kinds, notwithstanding its being the greatest meat-producing country in the world, the Department of Agriculture announced yesterday. About two-thirds of the imports were New Zealand lamb. While last year's imports showed an increase over 1919 they did not establish a record, as the imports for 1914 were 323,000,000 pounds.

PASSPORT REGULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Americans planning to visit any part of the United Kingdom were warned yesterday by the State Department that they must obtain a British passport visé before sailing.

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For Engagements, Weddings, Anniversaries, and the like. Visit the
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FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC EVENTS

Celebration of 250th Anniversary of Township Recognition—Home of Great Men

FREDERICKSBURG, Virginia — Fredericksburg, probably the second oldest city in America, the history of which has been intimately associated with that of the nation, celebrated yesterday the 250th anniversary of its recognition as an established township.

It was in 1671 that the Virginia Assembly at Jamestown empowered Fredericksburg's citizens to hold courts and administer justice, and it is this anniversary which was celebrated yesterday. Records, however, show the city to have been the landing place of Capt. John Smith and his adventurers in 1608, the year after the settlement of Jamestown by the English.

The celebration included the dedication of a monument to the early settlers of the town, the unveiling of tablets marking points of historic interest, a pageant depicting the town's historic development and a parade led by the famous fifth regiment of marines.

Many persons prominent in the political life of the State and nation were here for the occasion, and among those participating also were members of the Rappahannock tribe of Indians, actual descendants of the men with whom Captain Smith concluded a treaty making possible the unrestricted settlement of the land by the whites.

Fredericksburg was the home of George Washington from the time he was about seven years of age until he reached manhood. He attended school and was made a Mason here. It was the home of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States, and, according to the decision of a commission named by the government in 1833 to settle a dispute growing out of the property left by John Paul Jones, it was the only legal home of the first admiral of the American Navy.

HIGHWAY LINK TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The State Board of Public Roads of Rhode Island and the State Highway Commission of Connecticut with federal aid have agreed on plans and appropriations for the rebuilding of the Danielson pike adjacent to the line dividing the two states and important in linking motor travel route between Hartford, Connecticut, Boston, Massachusetts, and this city. For years this stretch of highway has been practically impassable in places, owing to the inability of the two states to agree on the share of work each should do.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

One day last summer, when most people had said, or heard, the words—*"It's very hot"*—so many times that they had actually become uncomfortable, a man walked through the rug section of this store.

The first thing he saw was a pile of fibre rugs—clean, fresh, cool-looking rugs.

Immediately his idea changed; and he smiled.

Surely, there was nothing in the rugs themselves—except an idea. But that was enough.

And so—the same idea is here again in many happy forms. Rag rugs, so often called old-fashioned. And—

Scotch sundowns—useful rugs for bedrooms and bathrooms because they will not fade. And—

Wood pulp fibre rugs with woven colors. And—

Wool and wood fibre rugs with plain centers.

Quite a summer colony, here for a good purpose.

LIBERTY OF TRANSIT AIM OF CONFERENCE

Delegates at Barcelona, Representing Various Nations, Seek to Establish Agreement for the Unrestricted Passage of Ships

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain — Those who were critics at the beginning, and in a greater or less measure remained critics as well as unbelievers in practical effects of any value and permanency that might emerge from the International Conference of Transit and Communications which took place at Barcelona, extend a certain admiration and respect for the patience and even courage displayed by the delegates. Their persistence was remarkable. As they dealt with each article of their proposed convention they found themselves opposed to practical, worldly, political, and all other kinds of difficulties which they had perhaps not fully apprehended when, with such a lightness of heart and hopefulness, they set out upon their endeavor.

They had an ideal before them that, communications and their extension and universality being one of the first laws of progress, they would accentuate and accelerate progress by throwing transit communications of every sort open to all peoples, letting each people send its goods where it listed. To this ideal, expressed in general terms, various necessary qualifications were at once obvious, and as the conference proceeded, the mighty elements of war, of material interests, of international rivalries, of greeds, and all the rest have more and more exerted themselves. Yet the conference dealt conscientiously and in the best available manner with the difficulties and the amendments they caused, and by the very declarations of its ideals and recommendations it hopes for good results. Clearly it stands or falls with the League of Nations, its parent.

For Liberty of Transit

The delegates had a happy time in Madrid as the guests of the government and the municipality, and made various delightful excursions as delegates of all conferences do at Madrid. On their return they tackled the difficult point as to what became of their proposed convention and all its arrangements for liberty of transit when war should break out. Where would be their free transit and their ideals then, and what was the use of "liberty of transit" if it were only to be conceded and ordained when such concession and ordering made no difference, involved no sacrifice, to anyone? These were the questions that had to be dealt with in the fixing of Article Eight and it was perhaps not inappropriate that the French delegate should be foremost in the discussion with a brief amendment to the effect that the determinations of the conference should be subject to liberty of action on the part of belligerents in time of war.

Sweden backed up the French view, that all must go overboard, as it were, in war time, this delegate recalling that the convention on international navigation, signed in Paris in October, 1919, stipulated that there should be such liberty of action as was proposed by the French delegate, for belligerents and neutrals also. Switzerland, on the other hand, being very differently situated, opposed the French view, and from this point the debate took a ponderous course, Chili, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and Holland having their say, the Dutch delegate making long quotations from Spanish jurists of the sixteenth century and calling the attention of the conference to the interesting circumstance that the conceptions held by these old and learned Spaniards of a bygone age were precisely those that had appeared in the pact of the League of Nations, and so the conference should be inspired by them.

Constant Application Demanded

Switzerland wanted the original form of the article, maintaining in some measure the liberty-of-transit ideal even in time of war, to stand, with the addition of certain stipulations concerning the situation of countries without access to the sea and for which communication through other countries was a necessity. If they had no such communications they were veritably blockaded. But it seemed that the lamentations of Switzerland did not fall upon highly sympathetic ears, for by this time the conference was imbued with a very real sentiment of the actualities of war and what they imposed. In the end the usual process was adopted of referring the article to a subcommittee consisting of the representatives of Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Japan, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tzecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay, which subcommittee was invited to get to its business quickly.

A debate on another proposed item in the convention shortly before had roused the criticism of the French delegate. This was a clause stating that the convention would not in any way affect measures that might have to be taken by a state for the preservation of its national security, each of the contracting parties reserving the right to adopt such measures when there should arise such "grave events" as might compromise the security of the state, the scheme of liberty of transit being thus maintained "as far as possible." The French delegate thought that the term "grave events" was too elastic and vague, and proposed an amendment, which was eventually accepted, though it did not appear to carry the point much further, to the effect that a state might adopt private and special arrangements which it felt obliged to take for its own security in case of grave events which involved the security of the state and the safeguarding of the vital interests of the country, it being understood that "liberty of transit" should be observed.

Debate on Article 10

Article 10 provoked a keener debate and more difficulties than most of the others dealt with up to this point. It was an article of insistence upon the supremacy and absolutism, as it were, of the convention now being prepared over all other agreements of any kind dealing with transit that any of the contracting parties might be concerned in. All must give way to the convention. It was evident that such an article was to some extent inconsistent with previous articles already approved, such as those covering war time and the "grave occurrences," which was the euphemistic term for revolutions and things of that kind. But, as usual, the conference for a time stuck to its proposition. Along with the apparent stringency of the article, the qualification which really seemed to deprive it of strength was observed. A state might always put forward a plausible case for the "combination of circumstances" to have arisen. However, the conference tended to assume an international sincerity and guilelessness which have not been in evidence in recent years.

The Italian delegate presented an amendment asking for the complete suppression of the article and the amplification of the preamble of the convention by means of an extra paragraph which might cover the sense expressed in the article. He expressed his view that various agreements that are at present in force simply could not be abrogated, and that this Article 10 demonstrated that those who drew it up and were responsible for the scheme of liberty of transit had seen in the course of their endeavors what difficulties might arise in the case of states called upon to ratify the convention if they did not in any way respect the past of international life.

New World Considerations

Chili made it clear that the new world was considering itself of a piece and with combined interests quite separate from those of the old, with the argument that it would be within the knowledge of this conference that the states of the whole of America had been gathered together in Pan-American conferences for the examination of questions that interested them specially. Besides, there was another interesting question; in the United States a large section of public opinion might feel a certain distrust of the text of Article 10, believing that this conference might come to adopt agreements tending to destroy the policy initiated in Latin America. And yet again there was another argument of much weight, namely, that Europe was tied up more closely to itself than with other states, while in Latin America there was talk of federations that might be formed or were in course of formation, one of whose fundamental bases would be this very liberty of transit.

Bolivia, however, went off on another tack. Its delegate expressed himself emphatically to the effect that Article 10 was fundamental, and that any amendment which tended to make obligatory agreements already in existence should be unacceptable. He urged that the old treaties were not inspired for any liberal motive, and if Bolivia had come to this conference it was because it attached itself to Article 10, which raised them to a brotherhood of nations without restrictions or privileges. The Pan-American policy would in no wise disappear through the maintenance of this view, while the statu quo in no way guaranteed liberty of transit.

There was a long and anxious debate, and the opinion was frequently expressed that the fundamental question was whether this article was or was not in consonance with Article 23 of the League of Nations. Ultimately it was determined to nominate a commission to study the question and draw up the article afresh.

LACK OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The demand in the British Parliament for an additional grant of over £28,000,000 for education in Great Britain and the subsequent debate in the House of Commons presented Sir Edward Carson, who has always been sound on this subject, with a further opportunity of pressing home some truths.

Congratulating England on its Minister of Education, he stated that a great deal of the present misfortune of Ireland was attributable to the government's neglect of its education. Sir Edward warned the House that the best teachers were leaving Ireland and that the closing down of the secondary schools was imminent. He told the members that with the full knowledge of what they were doing, they had allowed the education of Irish youth to go on under a discontented, underpaid body of teachers, and they expected the system to produce loyal and contented citizens when at the same time the children had before them a disgruntled teacher whose means were inadequate to keep him in ordinary decency.

He appealed to the Chief Secretary to follow the example of the English Minister of Education, and to arouse his colleagues in the Cabinet to deal justly with Ireland in this respect, urging that the question was far more important than the political one, and would settle many of the existing differences between the two countries if handled in the right way. Perhaps Sir Edward Carson's speech will have some effect in arousing interest in ministers hitherto negligent.

VOTING OF BRITISH WOMEN ANALYZED

Women's Apparent Indifference, Both as Electors and Candidates, Shows Need of Increased Political Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The recent local government elections throughout the country prove that there is still much indifference among the electors, including women voters as well as men.

The results of the urban district council elections were frankly disappointing—a few women stood and fewer were elected. Much spade work is necessary to secure the return of women to these bodies, but, in view of the fact that out of the 803 urban district councils in England and Wales, only 51 of them have women members, it is not surprising that the Women's Local Government Society urges the necessity for increased work and education. Women are serving on only 27 of the 62 county councils in England and Wales, though three more were elected during the past year. No woman has yet been elected to a county council in Scotland, and in Edinburgh none of the six women candidates secured elections to the town council.

Few Women Guardians

At an election of Guardians for Hackney, one of the poorer districts of London, only 98 electors voted out of a possible 10,465! On the other hand a woman is chairman to the Sutton Urban District Council, and two women have been elected at Ilford. This indifference is more surprising when it is remembered that the Guardians, for instance, have to deal with such matters as the control and supervision of the workhouses (where many women and children are found), cottage homes, to which children are sent to the care of foster mothers, the placing of young girls—as well as boys—in situations, and the distribution of out-of-door relief to women with children.

Yet it is a curious fact that there are still more than a hundred boards of guardians (in 1914 the number was 192) in the country, upon which there is no woman, though women have been eligible for election for years and have for long been entitled to vote; these are almost entirely in the rural areas. In a country town a few weeks ago a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was present at a meeting of Guardians—all men—at which half an hour was spent in a discussion as to the amount of flannel needed to make petticoats for the women in the workhouse.

Interest Aroused

With a view to arousing interest in civic work among the younger women and girls of the community, a letter was sent by the Women's Local Government Society to head mistresses of girls' secondary schools in and near London, offering to send a speaker to address either the Old Girls Association, or a special meeting of the elder girls. Several schools responded, including some in the provinces, and addresses have been given by members and officers of the society who were gratified to feel that a good deal of interest had been aroused.

A quiet but useful work in connection with women's employment has been going on for some time, and the Countess of Bective, who is chairman of the undertaking, gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some details in an interview.

"Our beginnings were small," said Lady Bective, "after the war began, and so many people were absorbed in all kinds of war-work, we were continually asked by our friends and others whether we knew of some one who would undertake a few hours of domestic and other work. All the assistants of a fashionable milliner had gone to make munitions, did I know of anyone who could trim and remodel hats; another friend wanted some one to mend and attend to the linen; yet a third had been left forlorn by his reader who had become a V. A. D.; several secretaries had felt it their duty to resign their posts to do war work; gardens had been left derelict and so on. So we formed a small committee, amongst them being Lady Henry Bentinck, Lady Arthur Hill, Viscountess Goschen, Mrs. Frank Mildmay, and so on, in order to bring together those who wanted daily or weekly employment—and the people in need of their services.

Venture a Success

"And the venture has been a great success. After several migrations, the tiny office is now permanently established in a room above a garage close to Eaton Square, in the center of the West End. We have workers of all kinds on our books including bookkeepers, dance pianists, gardeners, menders and darners, governesses, housekeepers, readers, plate cleaners, shampooers and so on. Some of the workers go to the ladies' houses, others take the work home. We have just found work for a clever little Jap who cleans and relines men's clothes quickly and neatly. We are finding employment for men as well, and have been able to place several young men as cooks. They had had a foundation of experience in the army, and after training under a thoroughly experienced chef, are proving very satisfactory in their situations. A lady gardener, too, is doing well. She has several visiting engagements with ladies who have small gardens—one is on the roof—and want to make the best of them. Then we found a holiday governess for a good post at The Hague. Caretakers and charwomen are always in demand. Of course we cannot take any responsibility as to the conduct and honesty of the people recommended; each must supply two trustworthy references. We then introduce the worker to the employer, and they must make their own arrangements, though we stipulate that wages must not be less than the trade union rate, when there is one.

"And is the scheme self-supporting?"

"Yes, we make a small charge to the employer, but none to the worker." Lady Bective is very enthusiastic about the "Daily Employment Depot," as it is called, and it is in connection with it that Lady Robb has arranged her scheme of "odd job" instruction. All kinds of workers apply at the depot, from charwomen to ladies with university degrees. Sometimes an applicant stipulates that there shall be "nothing menial" in her work. When asked can she dust, wash china, pack, mend lace, she is somewhat vague and nebulous: these are the people it is most difficult to place, but the depot is doing wonders in discovering the round pegs to put into the round holes.

GERMANS CONTROL NEW SHIPPING LINE

Company Plying Between Antwerp and Ports in India Revives Names of Lost Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belgium—The Hansa Linie, a German company, has organized a navigation service between Antwerp and different ports of India, with steamers of quite new construction. The boats are intended for running to ports of British India only, such as Bombay and Calcutta, as also to Colombo, and of course taking in all the important intermediate ports on the way, without, however, having anything to do with the Dutch Indies.

It seems somewhat surprising that the boats of this German line, all of quite recent build, should bear such names as Sturmfels, Lauterfels, and Frauenfels, which were the names of other ships before the war, ships which Germany had to deliver to the Allies and were renamed. It appears, however, that in reconstructing their merchant navy, the Germans have thought fit to perpetuate the memory of those they lost, by giving their names to the new cargo boats, of which the three above mentioned have a capacity of 9000 tons each.

Belgian Shipping Solicited

This new line has been formed with a view to handling the whole of the Belgian and German export trade to India. It remains to be seen whether the agitation created in Germany, following upon the application of economic fines imposed by the Allies, may not prevent or delay the inauguration of the new service. The creation of this line of navigation between Antwerp and India is a palpable proof of the vigorous efforts that are being made in Germany to restore its maritime commerce and its merchant fleet before the war.

It is not without interest to compare the balances of the Bremen Norddeutsche Lloyd, the most important pre-war customer of the Antwerp Harbor, for the years 1914 to 1918, 1919, and 1920. On December 31, 1918, the fleet figured in the balance to the sum of 154,000,000 marks, as against a capital of 125,000,000 and 35,000,000 reserve. On December 31, 1919, the fleet figures for 145,000,000 marks, the sum of capital and reserve remaining the same as for the year previous, namely 125,000,000 and 39,000,000 respectively.

Large Dividends

Now a new account exists called "reconstruction," with a fund of 221,000,000. On the other hand, a dividend of 8 per cent is distributed with 10,000,000, and 14,000,000 carried forward. On December, the fleet figures only for 8,000,000, but the account "reconstruction" is raised to 262,000,000, and it appears that ships have been ordered to the amount of 105,000,000 marks. Ten millions are again distributed in dividends, and 28,000,000 carried forward to 1921. It should be noted that the cash in hand and credit at the bank amounts to 192,000,000, with a further sum of 145,000,000 in public funds. The company having been indemnified by the German Government for the loss of its ships delivered to the Allies, the figures given above show that its financial situation is particularly brilliant.

A group of Antwerp shipowners has just made an offer to the Belgian Government to buy the whole of that portion of the German fleet which was allotted to Belgium. This fleet comprises 15 ships in very good condition, besides a certain number of old or seriously damaged ones. Everything seems to make it probable that an agreement will shortly be reached.

PRISON REFORM IN GEORGIA PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georga—Harper Hamilton of Rome, member of the Legislature from Floyd County, will introduce a bill at the next session which opens on May 23, looking toward prison reform. The bill provides for the establishment of a central penitentiary where convicted criminals will be sent to service out their terms. Here they will be put to work at trades. The money derived from the convicts' labor will be paid to the State, except that a certain proportion of it will be paid to their families to assist in their support. Mr. Hamilton thinks his measure provides a better system than the present one, wherein the State's convicts are farmed out to the counties for work on the roads or public works.

MASONRY GROWING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Two More Lodges Will Soon Be Consecrated in That State, One of Which Will Adopt Title of Earl of Chester

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—One of the most pleasing functions in connection with the recent Bridlington conference of the National Union of Teachers was a Masonic gathering under the auspices of three lodges, the Londesborough, No. 734; the Burlington, No. 3975, and the Sykes, No. 1040, when the visiting brethren collected 15 guineas for the local Masonic charitable funds. There were more than 120 delegates to the conference and about the same number of local brethren.

An excellent oration was delivered at the recent consecration of the Croydon Lodge of Fidelity by the Rev. A. E. Shewring. "One of the principles of the order," he said, "is fidelity, an essential part of the Mason's duty as set forth in the ritual and ceremonies. The need of fidelity as a motive force has oft been recognized by man, and organizations inculcating this principle have sprung into being."

An Order of Fidelity of the Duchy of Baden was founded by the Margrave, Charles William, in 1715, and is still in existence, consisting of two classes, grand cross and commander. A similar order of Portugal was founded by John VI in 1823 for the supporters of monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country, but Mr. Shewring ventured to declare that the greatest order of fidelity devised by wit of man and basking in the sunshine of divine approval, world-wide in scope, in aim and hope eternal, was the order of the beloved fraternity of Freemasons.

Duty of Masons

"It behooves every brother," he said, "faithfully to emulate this in every phase of life, for every newly-installed master is definitely directed and impressively instructed to prove by his conduct to the world, the happy and beneficial effects of our institution. I hope that this lodge may become a pillar of strength and beauty to its already noted province, that many Masons in time to come, of square conduct, level steps, and upright intentions, may trace their first insight into those deep and solid truths which characterize the brotherhood, to their initiation into the mysteries and privileges of the order in this Croydon Lodge of Fidelity."

The members of the 10 lodges in the Province of Cambridgeshire are raising a fund for the purpose of presenting their provincial grand master, Canon J. H. Gray, with his portrait in oils and an illuminated address, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by them, and for the painting of a replica to be presented to the Province.

The Masonic contributions to the Staffordshire war memorial fund have amounted to £631, while in addition a sum of £42 has been contributed to a fund for placing a portrait of the provincial grand master, the Earl of Dartmouth, in the County Council buildings at Stafford. The million guineas fund is also progressing satisfactorily.

A Long Official Record

William Austin, who joined the Mariners Lodge, No. 168, Guernsey, 30 years ago, has held an office of one description or another ever since, and for the past 19 years has been treasurer. The brethren have just presented him with a gold half-hunter watch and an illuminated address as a token of their appreciation of his services.

The Hon. Sir Langdon Bonython, an Australian Freemason, a newspaper proprietor, has given £40,000 to the University of Adelaide for the purpose of founding a great hall. This is the second largest single benefaction received since the foundation of the university. Not long since, the same brother gave £15,000 to the School of Mines and Industry.

Victorian brethren state openly their intention of asking the Earl of Stradbroke to accept the office of Grand Master of that jurisdiction for at least one year during his term of office as governor.

South Australia Advances

Mark Masonry in South Australia is advancing by leaps and bounds. A number of new lodges were consecrated last year and two more are to be consecrated shortly. The Earl of Chester Lodge, No. 98, has been consecrated at Adelaide, South Australia, adopting as its name one of the titles of the Prince of Wales. It starts off with 15 founders and its total membership is to be limited to 70. The hint has gone forth than joining members are not desired.

The Crown Prince of Johore, Prince Ismail, and his brother, Prince Abu Bakar, son of the Sultan of Johore, who were recently in residence at Oxford University, have just been initiated into Freemasonry in the Lodge Johore Royal, No. 3946, Malay Peninsula, of which lodge their father is senior warden. The initiation was conducted by A. J. Shelley-Thompson, the master of the lodge, who was assisted by the district grand master of the eastern Archipelago, F. W. Nutt, and a number of prominent Masons of the district. The Sultan of Johore was initiated in the Empire Lodge, No. 2108, London, a few years since, and A. J. Shelley-Thompson is a barrister-at-law, formerly practicing in London and on the northern circuit.

H. L. D'Emden is to succeed C. E. Davies as grand master of the grand lodge of Tasmania. He formerly held the position of pro-grand master.

Dr. W. Hewley Wharton, the first Indian in British Guiana and the Caribbean Colonies to be elevated to the chair of a Masonic lodge, has become the master of Mount Olive, No. 385, Georgetown, Demerara. When he was studying at Edinburgh University he found it very difficult to become a member of the University East Indian Association, owing to the fact that he was born out of India, had an English name, and was a Christian. He eventually succeeded and became successively secretary, vice-president and president, and was afterward selected by the government to be chairman of the East Indian section of the colonization deputation.

LEADERSHIP OF UNIONS IN BRITAIN

Nominal Leaders of Great Industrial Unions Are Compelled to Bow to Dictates of Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England — It has long been believed that the Labor leaders of the great industrial unions in Great Britain do not so much lead but are compelled to follow the decisions of the members of their unions, who are largely influenced by the extremist element. Or, as Mr. Lloyd George said recently, the Labor army is commanded by the corporals and not by the generals.

The British Premier's recent statement to the deputation from the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers Federation that when he was addressing the Labor leaders, he felt he was not speaking to the men with whom he had to deal, received startling confirmation by J. R. Clynes, president of the General Workers Union and leader of the Labor Party, in the House of Commons, in the debate on the coal strike in the House recently. Mr. Lloyd George had just read a letter from Frank Hodges stating that the miners were not prepared to accept the invitation to a joint conference, along the lines of Frank Hodges' proposal to discuss a temporary adjustment of wages, unless a national wages board and a national pool were first conceded.

Recalling General Strike Threat

The situation indeed looked black, for on that very evening at 10 o'clock the other members of the great triple alliance were to go on strike, thus closing down all transportation in the British Isles. Mr. Clynes stated that he did not feel qualified to enter into any defense of the decision of the Miners Federation executive, declaring that he was satisfied that such men must have before them considerations of the greatest weight and influence in reaching the decision which for the moment had terminated negotiations. Mr. Clynes said:

"The point I want to put to members of the House is this: That they ought not to expect the leaders of the Miners Federation to reach a decision which those leaders know very well will not be accepted or respected by the men whom they represent. Let me recall to the members the fact that on previous occasions decisions have been rejected after having been approved and even recommended by the leaders of the organizations. I can recall a case quite recently in industrial disputes where, on three occasions, the accredited leaders of the men—I refer now to the long, lamentable dispute in the molding industry—reached decisions and recommended terms of settlement to their men which, on a ballot of the men, were rejected by a large majority.

Limitations of Union Leader

"That is the position of many trade-union leaders. The political party leader, placed in the possession and exercise of personal power usually amounting to a form of individual autocracy, can decide anything, confident in the assurance that his decision will be respected and obeyed. Not so the trade-union leader! There is no leader in any activity or walk of life compelled more to follow than is the leader of a trade union."

These were the words in which Mr. Clynes was describing the situation which at that moment looked exceedingly grave. While he was on his feet, the good news was filtering through the House that J. H. Thomas had declared the cancellation of the strike of the railwaymen and transport workers.

NO GENERAL STRIKE IN CAPE COLONY ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony — The third annual congress of the Cape Federation of Labor Unions indorsed a proposed plan of operations in connection with the cabinetmakers' strike. The committee appointed to devise ways and means to combat the Manufacturers Association presented, in substance, the following report:

"The committee finds it unwise to make any attempt at a general strike at the present juncture, and recommends that Labor organizations be strongly advised not to enter into fresh understandings with the common enemy who have now launched a new and treacherous attack on the working class. The committee also recommends that the federation center in a scheme by means of which a boycott of what are known as unfair works may be instituted; also, that the federation be recommended to form a council of action, consisting of representatives of departments of industry, for the purpose of acting as an intelligence department, and recommending what steps they consider it advisable to take in face of any at present foreseen or unforeseen danger to the working class."

JEWS SAID TO BE NON-MILITARISTIC

Theory That They Seek to Dominate World Discredited by Former Russian Legislator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It would be inadvisable to impute to any one race, including the Jewish race, the desire to assume the dominion of the whole world. There certainly appear to be rival forces at work, those of progress and civilization and those of darkness and decay, and no doubt elements throughout the world find themselves united on the basis of mutual ambition; but that there is a world-wide conspiracy on nationalistic lines for the domination of the world is incredible. In these words the attitude of Alexis Aladin, a former member of the Russian Duma, toward a subject which has been exploited at various times in many countries, may be summarized.

In connection with the report that the Russian Government has authorized the organization of a Jewish Defense Guard to protect the Jewish community in Russia against pogroms, Mr. Aladin discussed the position of the Jews in his country with respect to the belief that they may be a potential world menace. At the beginning of the war there were 7,000,000 Jews in Russia, most of them confined to the towns on the frontiers.

Denied Usual Rights

They were denied the usual rights possessed by the citizen of living where they pleased, and numerous restrictions were placed upon them in regard to the manner in which they might earn a living. These restrictions resulted in their practically being confined to the vocations connected with finance and the handling of gold, and their attitude toward the government that preceded the revolution could hardly be described as friendly. Animosity between the Jewish and the Russian peoples was practically nil, according to Mr. Aladin, but the reverse was very much the case as between the Jewish people and the Tzarist government.

When the revolution came matters changed, and circumstances gave the Jews the opportunity they had so long desired of acquiring freedom and the ordinary rights of citizenship. To them soviets spelt freedom, and they threw themselves into the movement and devoted their attention to the prevention of any counter-revolution against the Bolshevist régime, their apprehension being the measure of their energy in this direction. Therefore the Jews formed an extraordinarily large proportion of the commissars of the Soviet Government far out of proportion to the number of the Jewish population in the country.

Identified with Soviet

As the soviet form of government dominated Russia, so the Jews, as supporters of that government, have come to be identified in Russia with the soviet.

Mr. Aladin, who held a high military command under General Wrangel in the Crimea, has no high opinion of the Jewish battalions that have been formed in Russia as a fighting force, holding that as a race the Jews have not the traditions behind them that go to make a militaristic nation. He has no apprehension that these battalions, which have been reported to be formed with 'no political character' but as an independent force with its own arms and instructors, are dangerous as the nucleus of a Jewish army. The Jewish race, in his opinion, is unsuited for the carrying out of such designs as are sometimes credited to them. It is scattered throughout the world, and, while its members have a common bond of race, they have separate interests identified with the countries in which they have come to settle. If they have made their entry into the highest positions in the land, that is because they have displayed the ability to take them so far, as have representatives of certain other races that have wandered abroad from their original home.

FEWER ILLINOIS FARM HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Horses on 7000 Illinois farms have decreased more than 10 per cent in the last 10 years, while mules have increased about 3 per cent, according to a survey made by the Illinois Agricultural Association. Horses on farms in the State are estimated at 1,200,000 and mules at 195,000.

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AUSTRALIA FAVORS FOUR-POWER PACT

Prime Minister Would "Fight" to Get Alliance With Britain, Japan and America in Harmony With White Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — "There is no possibility of Britain ever going to war with the United States. The people would not have it. The last thing that any British Government would think of would be war with the only nation, which, with ourselves, could hope to maintain the peace of the world."

In that speech to a cheering House of Representatives before his departure for the Imperial Conference in London, already reported in these columns, the Prime Minister of Australia, W. M. Hughes, emphasized the fact that friendship with America was a vital part of imperial statesmanship.

House Supports Views

Mr. Hughes' first official declaration on the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, with his frank, graceful references to Japan and his insistence on friendship with America, has been indorsed by members of the House of Representatives. A motion by Mr. Ryan, a prominent Labor leader and former Premier of Queensland, to insure ratification by the people of Australia of any agreement or understanding at the imperial Parliament was defeated by 41 votes to 23.

In his speech Mr. Ryan said that Australia must not attempt to tell America what she should do in regard to the League of Nations. That was America's own business. A covenant of the great powers was possible, but it would not be formulated by taking exception to the attitude of the United States.

Frank Tudor, leader of the Labor Party in the federal Parliament, said that the thinking people of the United States would not consider that Australia, by allegiance to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, was doing something against their interests. He asked for an assurance that Australia would not be committed to anything in regard to future imperial relations until the question had been brought before Parliament.

White Australia Must Stand

The Prime Minister, replying, said: "The only thing we ask this House to do is to renew the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in some form acceptable to Great Britain, Japan, and if possible America. No renewal shall invade or impair the principle of White Australia. If any attempt is made in that direction I shall refuse to accept it, and shall bring the treaty here."

Dr. Page, leader of the Country Party and practical holder of the balance of power in the House, remarked that Mr. Hughes had said that the imperial Parliament would not deal with any constitutional question, but Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was before the public with a definite scheme for some alteration to the imperial Constitution.

The Prime Minister replied that the British Government, which determined the questions to be discussed, had given a definite assurance that no constitutional changes were proposed.

Statement by Mr. Watt

The House listened with close attention to the views of W. A. Watt, who had been acting Prime Minister and was representing Australia in London as special envoy when a bitter political quarrel with Mr. Hughes resulted in Mr. Watt's resignation. Mr. Watt dealt first with the possibility of empire disruption unless provision was made for an empire concert in a new way.

"During the war," said Mr. Watt, "four important steps were taken to increase the importance and responsibility of the Dominions. Probably they were all inevitable; some were wise but others were dangerous. If the Dominions use two of the concessions to their full significance and constitutional strength, disintegration of the British Empire would be easy, and perhaps inevitable. I do not hesitate to say that today there is merely an invisible line between the overseas Dominions and complete independence. Machinery has been created which, if used injudiciously, may easily dismember the Empire.

Dominions as Nations

"The first of these concessions was the admission of the heads of the dominion governments to the imperial Cabinet. This was a wise policy, against which there can be no criticism. The second was the recognition of the Dominions as separate nations at the Paris Conference; the third was the direct representation of the Dominions at the Assembly of the League of Nations; and the fourth was the direct contact with the Secretariat of the League.

"I have always doubted the wisdom of the Dominion delegates being represented separately at the Paris Conference. The British Empire should be one and indivisible, especially at a conference of this character, and the representation should have been merged in the British delegation. I admit that there is ground for difference of opinion on this question. I understand and respect the Prime Minister's view, but retain my own, believing that the arrangement for direct contact with the Secretariat contains the seeds of empire disruption."

League or Empire

Mr. Watt urged that something should be done to provide for the disuse of the powers referred to, or for a new imperial understanding. Divergent views expressed by British and dominion statesmen would inevitably weaken the prestige and influence of the Empire. Pre-consultation, if assured, would lessen but not eliminate the risk. The League of Nations must not loosen the ties of Empire. "We all wish for the League but few now hope for it with the same fervor as formerly."

Having emphasized the fact that Australia would never surrender the White Australia policy, and received an emphatic assurance from the Prime Minister, Mr. Watt said that he did not expect British alliances with France and Italy to continue indefinitely. It would be against the experience of the ages to suppose that the British Empire and the Latins could thrive together in partnership.

Rapprochement with America Sought

"Every endeavor should be made to secure a rapprochement between the English-speaking peoples of the world," declared Mr. Watt. "If it cost £1,000,000,000 to obtain such an alliance it would be money well spent." Mr. Hughes, he added, would fight to get a four-power alliance between Britain, Japan, America and Australia, but there would be no surrender of a White Australia, which could exist alongside an alliance with Japan.

Mr. Watt complimented the Prime Minister on his "frank and helpful" references to the Japanese treaty. "The Japanese, who are a sensitive, proud, capable people, have been unduly stirred by the utterances of some of our statesmen and orators. A mistake has been made in putting the exclusion of the Japanese on a purely racial basis. . . . If we made it plain that our White Australia policy had not been specifically directed against Japan but was largely economic, racial differences would disappear."

ANNUAL MASONIC SERVICE IN DUNDEE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Freemasons have just held their annual service in the parish church, when more than 400 brethren, headed by the Camperdown Lodge pipe band, marched in the procession. There was also a large attendance of the general public. The address was delivered by the Rev. George M. Maclean, who said that at the present moment the world was in a bewildering condition. Would it be put right with the message or did it require the sword? Today, after having a devastating flood in the form of war, they had gathered themselves together in order to build a tower, the League of Nations, but before it had been built, they found again the confusion of tongues. Every country acknowledged the world wanted rebuilding, but every country wanted to rebuild it after its own fashion. There was no hope for the world so long as they had suspicion, selfishness, and insincerity among the builders, and it seemed to him that they were in as great danger from the builders as they were from those who wanted revolution. They were in need of some new idea, for the world was governed by ideas. The idea which started Masonry was the idea of brotherhood.

To gain a life of peace, prosperity, and happiness, they must tread the old path in which their fathers walked, the path to the schoolhouse, the market place, and to the church. Many of the brethren when in their Masonic lodges locked up the secrets of their order and then said: "It is finished." They forgot that it was only the beginning. In the churches, unfortunately, the same thing prevailed. It was not finished. Their duty was to go out into the world to carry their light into obscure and dark places, helping those who are in need.

The Rev. A. Wylie Smith, provincial grand master for Perthshire East, has consecrated a new lodge room for Lodge Carse of Gowrie, No. 871, at Errol. The new room now opened, when fully completed, will prove a valuable addition to the town. The building was acquired fully a year ago by the lodge and steps were taken last summer to get on with the work of reconstruction.

Past Master Kirk, of Lodge Operative, No. 140, Dumfries, who is shortly leaving for the United States, has been presented with a past master's jewel by the brethren, as a token of appreciation of the excellent work he, as the oldest past master of the lodge, has done.

HAWAII ASKS SHARE OF SCHOOL MONEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"Three hundred local members of the National Educational Association, 1300 public school-teachers, 41,350 public school pupils and any number of stanch American citizens know of no reason why Hawaii should not share in the opportunities and privileges of the Smith-Towner bill appropriating $100,000,000 annually for furthering national education."

The foregoing statement sums up briefly a petition that has been sent to Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere by the Hawaii Educational Association urging support of a movement to have the territory placed upon an equal basis with the states in the Smith-Towner measure. The association has decided to send a delegate to the National Educational Association convention at Des Moines, Iowa, in July.

IN THE GENERAL READING ROOM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Not so long ago, relatively speaking, we whiled away our Sundays and holidays at joust and tourney; then for a time erect on the horsehair sofa learning a verse of Scripture; now I assure you, a vast number of people spend a Sunday summer afternoon quite happily in the reading room of the Public Library, far from the crowds that rush to beach and park. Finally there will be a crowd there, too, when the congestion elsewhere has become unbearable and when we have come to that pass where we are glad to have a strap to hang on while we consult the encyclopedia or verify a vague suspicion of the property laws in Tasmania. New libraries will have to be built larger, airier, more fitted for holiday making.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Absorbed in a story by Mary Wilkins

This popularity of reading as a pastime and the consequent—probably mild—increase of learning is bound to lead somewhere, just where I am not prepared to say as I have not got beyond the Hebrew Scriptures in my copy of Wells' "Outlines of History" and so as yet have no line on the beneficient spread of book "larnin'," but this much I know, within my own ken it leads more and more away from the beaches in summer afternoons and from the movies on winter evenings, for as time goes on it is harder and harder to find a seat among those hundreds of comfortable chairs in the great hall of the New York Public Library known as the general reading room.

And oh, the pity that many will feel on reading that their fellow men and women and children are so put to for a place to pass a holiday that they are obliged to put up with the library, and books, not even the Sunday papers, but books, and it must be confessed some very dull looking and some very ill smelling books they are. This Philistine pity is nothing, however, to the contempt felt by the reader for those whose tastes dictate other pleasures than his and so are counted gross, vulgar, and only endurable inasmuch as they are little given to forcing their society on him—quite the contrary fortunately for all.

Hence the reader—by tradition, long haired and long legged, absent eyed, who sinks at last into the coveted armchair by the long tables

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The floor man touches him lightly

that are so just right for his lounging frame, composes himself with well-nigh the ease that the privacy of home induces, secure in the sense that his neighbors are as intent on their own business and as indifferent to his as himself. There are readers indeed who speak of the library as theirs by virtue of occupation over many years and theirs it truly is. Will these be affronted, will they take their feet off the mantle and rise figuratively to pull down the blind, when they become conscious that an appraising eye is turned on them and that in their unconscious absorption an assiduous pencil is making note of the peculiarities of the habitual reader? Blame it on the library staff. There was a time in the library when books were issued with the greatest dispatch, handled, truth to tell, much more deftly than the bookish attendants handle people; now, however, it is about fifty-fifty. I, looking idly about while waiting for a modest order of one volume, became intrigued by the rows on rows of reading faces bending over reading matter of every sort and kind, determine on a little independent research into the reading public's private affairs.

That aristocratic woman there: wonder what her taste in literature is. She is an habituée, I have seen her here often. She droops an intellectual face over her volume with every sign of being en rapport with it. It is probably "Seven Men" and she is one of those who know that the only possible way of getting hold of a book so in demand and so recent—borrowing and buying are no longer possible in this day of high prices—is to dash in here in a spare hour and read it piece-meal. I start up and by dint of

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The women never fall asleep over their work

appearing to search for an odd volume on the table by her manage to catch the author's name. Marie Corelli! and she is so absorbed that I could have leaned over her shoulder without causing offense. What kind of a reader is it that, young and beautiful, bends evening after evening that thoughtful brow over Marie Corelli? I am disgusted with results so far, but then I never had any patience anyway with people whose first impressions are always right. Mine never are.

Nevertheless, it is not always a disappointment that awaits the curious adventurer here, trying to match the reading face with the book. That mean face and that spare figure there just going out, what has he left on the table that he has been taking notes from? I pounce on it and know that I knew that it was going to be "The Law of Landlord and Tenant." Nice idea of an evening's recreation!

Here is the tired business man—or no—on second thoughts there is no such animal to be seen here, rather the tired working man; he is reading "Sketches by Boz" and struggle as he will against the weight of the stuffy air it is too powerful for him and he nods, nods away the precious evening meant to be so pleasantly spent with Dickens. His vis-a-vis, a shiny-nosed scholar with shiny head that catches the high lights on many prominent knobs will never be caught napping over Thomas Smollett. He and Smollett are entirely en rapport and it seems right and fitting that a man with shiny knobs should pass his hours of ease with Smollett.

A great quantity of young men of college age are taking notes from infinitesimal volumes or from great tomes. Learning never seems to come in medium octavos. They, the young men, determined to be educated, wear the hair very long in front and worry it furiously in the effort to keep awake, having sat all day under dull professors—that is, dull for spring, however hopeful one may feel toward them in the autumn. Some of the young men are reading such things as "Reports of the Supreme Court," and "Jones Legal Form," a thing of incredible dullness guaranteed to put even a lawyer to sleep I discover on prying into it, though this seems to be its seventh edition.

Almost any book is popular with somebody and as I turn over the scattered array left by a tableful of readers of sorts I forget readers and marvel at authors who, as the saying goes, "must have mighty little to do" from the point of view of the non-reader. "The Partition of Africa, 1895"; "Spinoza and His Environment"; "Distinguished Anglo-Indians"; "Personal Memoirs of Grant"; Bryce's History and Jurisprudence"; Ervine's "Changing Winds"; "Protection and Free Trade"; "Faust." What a heterogeneous mass of information and imagination and ambition it took to put these together and what a heterogeneous mass of individuals were gathered at this table. Let me see if I can match them with the books. First, probably a Britisher, a little lonely in this country; next a college student condemned to read it; then a semi-distinguished Anglo-Indian hoping to find his name there; a Civil War veteran of course, for number four, though it can be, too, a student of military tactics who has become more interested than he has the time to be; five might be anybody, as is always the case with Bryce; six, young Irish nationalist or else just somebody like myself; seven, a Republican; eight, a high school student.

Contrasts are sharp here; in this seat is one who knows what to order and how to relish it. He is lost to all sense of the publicity of the place and is evidently used to evenings spent reading by the fireside or table at home, for occasionally in an absent gesture he waves his feet vaguely in the air searching distressedly for the familiar foothold on the aforesaid table or mantle. The failure to find it usually arouses him to look over the top of his book when he recovers himself, straightens up, squares himself around, and starts anew. Next him is one who finds these armchairs pleasanter sleeping quarters than park benches. He has taken a book off the shelves to keep up appearances. It lies open before him and snug in his ragged collar he sleeps profoundly. The floor man making his round touches him lightly and kindly each time and he opens his eyes and nods a thank you and for the space of a second, in which the guard moves on, fixes his eyes on Swinburne's "Notes on Charlotte Brontë."

Opposite him is a young woman working at notes from a mountain of books. Working for a Ph.D. possibly. But I see that women never fall asleep over their work, and, looking so cool, so capable of keeping their eyes open, even in this atmosphere, must be more than ever a mystery to their sleepy companions. Here I am at the last table and I have only passed one child, a boy, and he too wide awake to give me a glimpse of what he is up to reading, but I can remember the many children of Sunday afternoons here and particularly a flapper who sat next me one hot day last summer passing her Sunday afternoon absorbed in that most fragrant of New England stories, "The Love of Parson Lord," of Mary Wilkins.

And now I have got to the end of the room and of the readers, and as I have been gone from the "indicator" about a half-hour, I can reasonably expect some good news, good or bad, from my order. If I have luck and get my book I shall probably fall asleep over it and the next idle and curious drifter that comes in will no doubt make a caricature of me in the act—which will serve me right.

CAPE COLONY LABOR ADHERES TO MOSCOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The Federation of Labor Unions, at its re- Cape Federation of Labor Unions, at its recent congress, passed a resolution by 37 votes to 22 to the effect that "steps be taken to affiliate with the Third Trade Union International." The organization with which the Trade Union Congress recommends affiliation is one which was inaugurated in Moscow on May 1, and is known as the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, formerly the Red International of Trade Unions. The following is a summary of the aims, objects and provisional rules of the Third Trade Union International:

The organization formed by the representatives of the trades unions of various countries is to be known as The International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, and will carry on an insistent and continuous propaganda of the revolutionary class struggle; fight class cooperation, which is weakening the Labor movement; unite all the revolutionary elements in the world trade union movement, and conduct a determined struggle against the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations and against the program and tactics of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions. It will also take the initiative in organizing an international campaign on the outstanding facts of the class struggle, and organize the collection of funds in support of strikes.

Only those trade unions or minority of trade unions which conduct a revolutionary struggle in their country and recognize proletarian dictatorship are to be entitled to representation at international conferences. General national centers of trade unions, separate unions, and unions whose membership is less than 500,000 will each have the right to send two delegates. An organization having a membership greater than 500,000 may send an additional delegate for every 500,000 members. International federations of trade unions, such as textile workers and metal workers, may send a delegate with a consultative voice. National federations are to be allowed representation on condition that their general trade union center is not taking part in the conference.

LOCKOUT IN TZECH METAL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — The failure of negotiations between employers and workmen in the metal industry in northwestern Bohemia has resulted in a general lockout. The employers refused to grant the workmen's demand for higher wages on the plea that a further increase in the cost of production would make their goods unsaisble, especially in competition with Germany and Austria. Upon the workmen's refusal to agree to a postponement, 120 firms decided on a lockout. The whole area of northwestern Bohemia between Eger and Bodenbach is involved.

NEW DUTCH LINE TO SOUTH AFRICA

Sailings Mark Stage in Developing Holland's Relations With English-Speaking People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland — The first passenger ship of the newly established Holland-South Africa line recently left Rotterdam for South Africa. The sailing of the ship, a fine screw steamer called the Bloemfontijn, with a capacity of about 7000 tons, partook somewhat of the nature of a solemnity. The ceremony was enhanced by the presence of a great number of the principal notabilities of the commercial, financial and scientific world.

The President of the South African Union said that the Dutch people finally understood that a kindred race lived yonder over the seas, with whom it was necessary that the economical and cultural bands which united them should be maintained and strengthened. On behalf of the South African students, so numerous in the Dutch universities, the hope was expressed that the contingent of passengers on the return trip should consist of another batch of young Afrikander students, who wished to assimilate and become proficient in Dutch cultural education. The president of the union further stated that, since the war, a very evident renaissance of self-consciousness had taken place in Holland. This self-confidence of the Netherlands had been, he said, the cause of the formation of the new line, and this same self-confidence would of necessity bring Dutch capital to interest itself more largely in South African undertakings.

A Turning-Point Seen

While this is the state of affairs as seen from an exclusive Dutch point of view, the Constitution of the new "Zuid Afrika Lijn" is generally held to have a broader and much more important significance. The sailing of the new steamer may possibly be a turning-point in Holland's relations with South Africa. Not only does it mark a stage in the development of Holland's shipping interests and especially of its interests in the trade with the Cape, but it also symbolizes its relations with the English people and with the peoples of the South African colonies. The vessel was overhauled in a British yard and is fitted with British-built engines, but its appointments are throughout of Dutch design and Dutch execution. This fact is typical of the commercial cooperation between the English and the Dutch.

It is but recently that the two great white races of the colony were in the midst of a violent political struggle, when even the maintenance of the actual relations of the colony with Great Britain was at stake. The speech of General Smuts, on the eve of the recent general elections, will be remembered and the significance of his declaration heeded. "South Africa," he stated, "is faced with the desire of the Nationalists to break away from the British Empire, and it is this vital question of secession that the electors must vote upon. . . . Secession means not only secession of the Dutch-speaking from the English-speaking South Africans, who made together a solemn covenant of union; it means that a civilized South Africa becomes a dream, and that the white people of this continent have decided to commit suicide. . . ."

A Heavy Responsibility

Had the South African Union completely separated itself from Great Britain, it would no doubt have assumed a heavy responsibility. Becoming a small isolated country, thrown back upon its own resources, and having to provide for its own defense, it would have soon begun to feel the results of the inevitable weakening of its financial position and the tide of emigration would most certainly cease. If the secession had taken place, it could not have failed to create a chasm between the two white races of South Africa, which it would have been very difficult to bridge in the future, rendering both more and more impotent against the other races, who in comparison to the white, are already in the proportion of five to one in the South African Union. It is this fact that makes the problem a very grave one.

The racial conscience of the Negro is rapidly awakening and it is felt that it should be canalized with intelligence and prudence. Also it is considered to be of vital importance that the proportion of whites should increase and not diminish. Consequently, everything possible should be done, not only to maintain harmony between the two white races, but also for facilitating white emigration from Europe.

In the actual circumstances these emigrants would in the majority be composed of English and Dutch. In England as well as in Holland, the most serious efforts should be made, so that the prospective colonists should belong to the best possible class. A great deal yet remains to be done in Holland in this respect; but one notes with satisfaction that it is intended to ask the government to grant a subsidy, with the object of favoring the development of Dutch emigration to South Africa.

MIDDLE CLASSES A POWER IN BRITAIN

Lord Askwith, President of Middle Classes Union, Says Organization Is Factor for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It would have been difficult to choose a more suitable occasion for a great meeting of the Middle Classes Union than that upon which one was recently held in connection with the North London branches. With the cloud of a great national strike hanging over the country the interest of the general public in the Middle Classes Union had received a great stimulus, and this was manifest in the enormous crowd of members of the union and their friends who found their way to the Country Club, Hendon, in response to an invitation from the management committee to meet the President, Lord Askwith, and Lady Askwith, both of whom spoke at the meeting.

The Country Club had been kindly lent for the day and so great was the interest in the Middle Classes Union that whilst about 800 guests had been expected, 2500 availed themselves of the opportunity of showing their sympathy and desire to help forward this important movement, and the palatial club house and beautiful grounds presented a remarkably animated scene. A large number of motor cars were at the station to convey the guests to the club, a distance of about three miles.

The proceedings opened with a propaganda film entitled "The Land of Mystery," which illustrated the course of events in Russia during the past 10 years. This was followed by the meeting which was opened by the chairman of the union, Colonel Prettyman-Newman, who briefly referred to the aims of the union, laying emphasis on the fact that the union takes no sides in working for peace but is always prepared to protect peaceful citizens against the extremists, of either Capital or Labor.

Safeguard Against Revolution

Colonel Newman mentioned that it had been his experience to sit in the House of Commons in 1914, when war was declared on Germany, and it had again been his lot to hear war declared, but on this occasion on his fellow countrymen, and whilst some extremists were openly working for revolution, he was convinced that this could never come about whilst there was in existence such a body of people as the Middle Classes Union to stand up against it.

In the course of a short but very able speech Lord Askwith, president of the Middle Classes Union, spoke of the hold the union had taken in North London to bring together such a vast audience and enlarged upon the great factor for peace that such an organization must be. In the meantime the Middle Classes Union, although still under two years of age, was more than justifying its inception.

Many New Members

Every day, His Lordship declared, hundreds of members of the union were being enrolled in London alone for voluntary service in all branches of work, every volunteer stating his or her qualifications and ability, and this was going on all over the country. Lord Askwith pointed out that the life of the nation depended on its industries and exports, and that an industrial war would be every bit as disastrous and far reaching in its consequences as a war with other nations, and he urged that all efforts should be concentrated upon bringing about a just and lasting peace.

Lady Askwith, who spoke a few words on the Middle Classes Union from the women's point of view, said that the union was the women's opportunity. Woman, she maintained, is always the greatest sufferer from war of any kind, for as wife and mother the burden falls heaviest upon her and she is, therefore, the greatest factor in working for peace. Her Ladyship strongly urged upon women the desirability of joining the Middle Classes Union, and this was an opportunity for united action to bless all and harm no section of the community. For years women had been waiting and working for a voice in the affairs of their land, and this was one of the most useful results of their work.

Large numbers of new members were enrolled at the meeting, and this gave a further impetus to extend the activity of the union, which is growing as fast as branches can get formed all over the country.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

The system of housekeeping in France is totally different to the English system, being based on the idea of supplying the daily needs only, with no provision for the morrow. This of course does not hold good of country houses where supplies are available from farm and garden; but deals with ordinary town existence in flats, where little or no provision is made for larder accommodation, and the American icebox is unknown. The average cook in the average family goes to market every morning, having previously done a good deal of housework, where only two are kept, and having interviewed her mistress for her orders. She returns, subsequently, heavily laden with provisions, to prepare the midday meal, and how this is ever accomplished not only in time but to perfection, remains a mystery, so narrow a margin does she leave herself, sometimes, for preparation.

In most houses groceries are bought every day, and the custom of keeping a storeroom or cupboard is relatively rare. The cook selects her own tradespeople in the quarter, and does not always patronize the market, unless it is quite near, if she can help it. With her bulging basket she hurries home and promptly proceeds to cook a succulent meal in an incredibly short period. Sometimes the menu for dinner is arranged after the lunch, an arrangement which makes for economy and allows for the unexpected. This is practiced even in large establishments.

Every morning when the cook comes for orders she is given a sufficient sum of money to cover the expenses of the day. If this sum is insufficient (and it invariably is), then more is added to balance the account, presented likewise every morning and checked. It is obvious that this very simple procedure makes for order and economy. If the cook has been unduly extravagant it becomes evident at once, and control can be established. French people prefer the very best of everything in the way of provisions and are prepared to spend proportionately, but if the cook is honest, a very good table can be kept with a minimum of expenditure as compared with England. There, the system of paying weekly makes it more difficult to find out where the leakage is (where there is any), whereas it "jumps to the eyes" at once, as the French woman says, in the daily compte-rendu.

Some women find their household expenses difficult to control, nevertheless, and often because of their ignorance of what the current prices are. This is quite easy to find out for oneself by visiting one of the big shops like Potin, and in almost every quarter there is something of the same kind where all articles of food are sold. A cursory glance will reveal whether prices are being accurately quoted in one's cook book, and a little tact will acquaint the mistress of the kitchen that the mistress of the house is thoroughly well informed of the state of the market.

English and American women keeping house in France have always to contend with the belief that money is no object to them, and also that they do not understand French money. A little judicious conversation will dispel this illusion and adjust the situation. Once the fact is established that Madame is just, but not foolish, there is no easier household to control than the French one.

When the children of a French family marry and establish a home of their own in the same city, they often continue to eat three or four times a week at the home table, where family ties are tightened and renewed.

It is so easy nowadays to procure all sorts of cooked foods that a cook becomes less of an actual necessity. At one of the big shops like Potin everything can be bought, ready cooked or ready to be cooked, of that which goes to make up a lunch or a dinner. Chez Prunier, the well-known oyster depot and fish shop, delicious little dishes of any kind of fish are procurable at moderate prices. Anyway, it is easier to keep house in France than in England, with less expenditure of time and money. Every one is more light hearted, there is a happy-go-lucky feeling which renders the details of life less irksome in all that concerns material living.

It is the cook who does all the household commissions, posts the letters, buys the stamps, takes the messages. Seldom does she forget, but generally finds something to take her out again in the afternoon for some purpose, even if only to talk with some one about something. There are certain standard dishes a cook of ordinary capacity can always deal with successfully, but beyond these the plain French cook very wisely does not venture. These "plats," however, are up to the standard of a good chef in most other countries. French servants are generally more au courant of the affairs of the family than elsewhere; they enter into the joys and interests of their employers, and yet without familiarity. They take pride in the family possessions, and when any entertainment takes place they spare no pains to insure success.

Floral Window Shades

The prettiest and latest thing in window shades, which in a dainty room have not been a joy forever but only employed as a necessity against summer light, is the use of the new glazed chintzes in bewitching floral, butterfly and bird life designs.

These delightful chintzes, with the precision of the quaint block print, figure delicate morning glories spraying their slender tendrils against a golden ground, gay cherry blossoms or field bouquets against a deep blue sky or garden flowers with wondrous birds of the air, which add a charming note to the graceful furnishings and turn the small room into a veritable bower.

These shades not only are charming in boudoir and bedroom but will be found to harmonize and blend perfectly with the scheme of the breakfast room or fernery, as one might describe so many of the informal rooms found in livable homes which replace the more expensive luxury of a conservatory.

If a still darker effect is desired than that given by the mellow light of the chintzes a darker shade may also be used behind these lovely ones. Another clever idea which will appeal to the discriminating home lover is the double or two-color shade which presents a delicate tint to the interior and a light apple green to outward view and is yet sufficiently dense to subdue any brilliant sun glare.

Interesting Notes on Table Decoration

The hostess who likes giving little dinner parties to her friends is always glad to know of pretty and original ways of decorating the dinner table. In fact a beautiful color scheme and an artistically arranged table may do much to insure the harmony of the evening, for it gives the hostess that happy feeling of being able to give a nice surprise to the guests, while they, on the other hand, feel grateful and pleased to think of the care that has been expended to give them pleasure, and in this atmosphere of mutual well-being every one is sure to be at their best.

The ordinary tablecloth is seldom used now, having been almost entirely superseded by mats and runners. For round or oval tables one does sometimes see a tablecloth cut the exact size of the top of the table, or only overlapping an inch or two. These are edged and much inserted with filet lace. But the beautifully polished surfaces of the mahogany or lacquered tables are shown to best advantage when lace or embroidered linen doilies are used. Filet lace seems altogether the most successful kind for table decoration, though many other kinds are used. Irish linen decorated with drawn-thread work makes very beautiful table mats. White linen mats, scalloped with blue or orange thread, with an embroidered spot in each scallop, look very dainty on a polished table, provided they harmonize with the crockery, for like everything else in the realm of decoration, the table must be considered as a whole and the mats, china, flowers and plates should all have a reason and relation to each other in order to give a really artistic result.

Although white doilies are perhaps the most satisfactory on the whole, some pretty color schemes may be built up from colored linen such as lemon yellow and lavender blue; the latter would be very charming if used with sweet peas, and would harmonize well with their delicate colorings. Sweets can always be had to match the flowers, in fact some confectioners make quite a specialty of this.

Anyone with a house in the country could arrange some very charming decorations with wild flowers. A bowl filled with chicory, wild geranium, yellow mullein, and campion with some convolvulus trails would make a beautiful centerpiece, and so, also, would a bowl of buttercups.

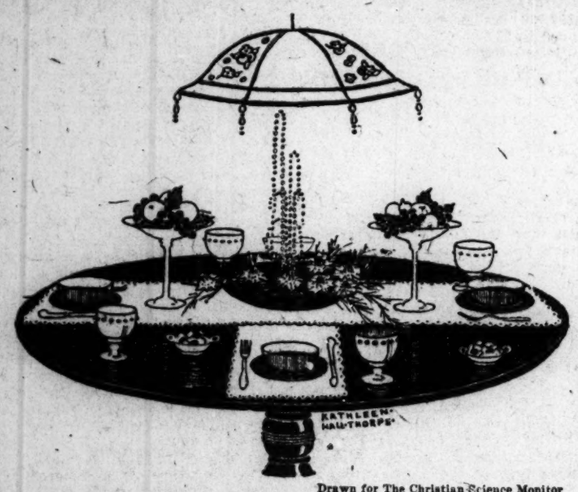
The lighting of the table is important, and most people will agree that candles properly shaded are very hard to beat. So many beautiful candlesticks and candle shades are obtainable today that no one need have any difficulty in finding something in this way to fit in with any particular scheme. Red lacquered candlesticks would go well with a centerpiece of red ranunculus while natural colored linen mats might be used decorated with red cross-stitch. Yellow lacquer, too, would look well with yellow flowers. Small tables, which would perhaps look overcrowded with candlesticks upon them, can be very successfully lighted from above. The light should be shaded in such a way as to shine down upon the table, but be shielded from the eyes of the diners.

A very artistic scheme of table decoration was worked out by a hostess not long ago, which was alike a joy to herself and her guests. She had a round mahogany Sheraton table across which she laid at right angles, crossing in the center, two long and narrow runners of white linen with a scalloped edge of lavender blue. In the middle she placed a black porcelain bowl containing a cleverly simulated little fountain, made of flexible silver wires threaded with crystal beads and fixed to a lead base which stood in the bottom of the bowl. The wires were so flexible that they vibrated to every movement in the room and gave quite the illusion of sparkling drops of water. Round the "fountain" floated some heads of Love-in-a-mist, on either side of the floating bowl stood two slender fruit dishes of the new semi-opaque-looking glass, exactly the same blue as the flowers, holding bunches of purple grapes and tangerine oranges. The dinner was served on perfectly plain Love-in-a-mist blue china, and when the dessert came in, the blue finger bowls, which matched the fruit dishes, were standing upon black porcelain dessert plates like the floating bowl. The scheme was completed by little plain silver sweet dishes containing blue, purple and orange pralines, and the servilettes were white linen, blue scalloped, with a blue monogram in each corner.

In this way every detail was carefully thought out, producing such a complete result that every one was delighted.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two simple organdie dresses



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An effective table decoration

Summer Frocks

Among the most delightful of all the summer fabrics are the organdies and the handkerchief linens. The organdie has long been a favorite with many. Peach, old blue, raspberry and maize are attractive colors this season for frocks of these materials. The little dress at the left of the illustration is of organdie with a very wide hem, which extends almost to the waist line. The sash is edged with the same material plaited into ruffles, the hat, too, being of organdie. The frock at the right is quite individual in having the side panels a little longer than the front and back of the skirt. A corsage of bright silk flowers and leaves makes attractive trimming, while valenciennes lace is used for under the bodice in front of the blouse. A garden hat is worn with this dress, of rough straw lined with the same color as the frock and covered with garden flowers.

The Guest Room

This is the season when the owner of the country house turns her attention to the guest room. Half of the delight of possessing a summer home is the entertaining of one's friends, and as one naturally desires them to be contented while they are under one's roof the greatest thought should be expended on the apartments they occupy. Needless to say, these rooms should be sunny and planned for perfect ventilation. They should occupy a part of the house that affords a pleasant view from the windows and one that is quiet. Given such a setting, the one thing that they will appreciate the most is a comfortable bed. The frame of the bed should be substantial and steady and the mattress of the best quality. The city shops show a large assortment of woods and metals for the bed suitable for almost any scheme of decoration, but brass ones are often more preferable. If there is only one guest room it is well to have twin beds rather than one large one. The room should not be fitted out too daintily, for even though the woman visitor is enthusiastic over its prettiness, the man guest is most likely to remain unappreciative.

Besides the bed, this room should contain two or three easy chairs, a dressing table, a chiffonier, a long mirror, a slipper chair, a desk or writing table, a trunk stand, and a chaise longue or couch. A folding screen is sometimes useful and should be included if space permits. A toilet set for the dressing table should be provided in case any such articles have been forgotten in packing. This should be of silver, ebony, ivory or wood.

It is important to have a light placed on a table at the head of the bed as many people like to read before they go to sleep and find such an arrangement very comfortable. Newspapers, magazines and a few books should also be provided. There is hardly enough space in the average guest-room for many books, and as the average visitor has not a great deal of time for reading, a book case is not at all necessary.

Different personal needs should be studied but if all the furniture is comfortable, the room sunny and the color scheme harmonious, the most exacting of visitors should be satisfied. There should be a sparing use of ornaments. One or two carefully chosen pictures, and a vase of flowers are quite sufficient to æsthetic needs. Wall paper when used should be plain and of simple color. Tinted plaster walls are even more desirable as they are so easily freshened. Landscapes rather than portraits should be selected as pictures and the shops display an enormous variety to chose from, not only in their collections of engravings and etchings but in their photographic reproductions of great paintings. Copies of Constable and Gainsborough, of Inness, of the génial painters of the Barbizon school are to be had for a dollar or two and these lend a gracious and soothing air to any environment.

While the guest room should be as comfortable as any room in the house, it should not be too markedly "the best room" as to furnishings. It is a mistaken notion to trick it out with furniture that overshadows in magnificence the other rooms of the home. No one ever feels at ease in a room of this sort and there is an air of pretentiousness about it that is unattractive. Some people use their spare bedrooms as a sort of repository for antique furniture where they may be kept out of the wear and tear of those parts of the house that are more frequently used. This is a sensible arrangement if the family does not entertain a great deal, but not so if one has many guests. A good many people have the curious notion that antique furniture is uncomfortable, but this is a fallacy. A bedroom may be fitted out entirely in almost any period style and be as comfortable as the most ultra modern.

If genuine antiques are used they should be strong enough to withstand a great deal of use. A room filled with old furniture that is too feeble to be sat upon or slept in is never an engaging one. It takes on the atmosphere of a museum rather than that of a home. A great deal of charm is given to a guest room by the introduction of an old four-poster bed, provided that it is strong and fitted with the best variety of mattress. The posts should be hung with an attractive piece of glazed chintz or cretonne, rather than the more costly stuffs that are not so easily cleaned.

A guest room decorated with chintz always has a cheerful aspect. The English, who are past masters in the art of entertaining, use this material a great deal, and a good many of their country homes are decorated throughout with it. The new English importations show a bewildering variety of patterns, but the American domestic output is quite as attractive. France sends us some delightful copies of the old Toile de Jouhy patterns that would lend an air of distinction to the most prosaic of bedrooms. English and French color prints of the eighteenth century are suitable for the walls where this scheme has been carried out.

Furniture companies often advertise "special furniture sets for the bedroom," which follow erratic styles intended to catch the fancy of the unwary. These sets are usually of grandiose pattern and of highly polished surface, and though the customer probably would not consider them for her own bedroom, yet somehow she seems prone to inflict them on her guests. It is always a mistake to buy reproductions of the French period beds without acquiring the rest of the suite, for they are sure to create discord if placed in a room where there is furniture of a different style.

Brass bedsteads show a marked improvement in design and most of them are sufficiently dull in tone to harmonize with other furniture.

The last place to practice economy is in the bedding. A new variety of mattress made of hair and down, with the hair sandwiched in between two layers of down is softer and more comfortable than the ordinary hair mattress. Cotton felt is used a great deal for mattresses but only the best quality should be used. Box springs with upholstered hair filling are becoming more and more popular.

No great variety in dressing tables is being shown of late, as the old type with cheval mirror (and with long bottom drawers and short drawers with a looking-glass at the glass) has proved to be too efficient to be lightly discarded. Another kind consists merely of a chest of drawers with a looking-glass at the top, and still another has no lower drawers, but only two upper ones for holding combs, brushes, manicure sets.

The English habit of placing the dressing table in front of the window has this to commend it, that it gives a good overhead light, but on the other hand it interferes with the proper ventilation of the room where there are only a few windows. Probably the best position is between two windows with an electrolier over the mirror.

The Part the Bag Plays

Many a housekeeper does not realize how important a rôle the bag plays in the drama of home life, if she will but allow it to do its part. It will not only save steps, but labor as well, since it is both a protector from dust and a remover of it.

For example, there are the bags to be used in the kitchen, a whole set of them. A cheesecloth bag to draw over the broom, when ceilings and walls are to be cleaned, a jelly bag of unbleached cotton, a bag for papers and strings, a bag for cloths, brushes and polish for cleaning silver—these are some of the bags which should have a place in the kitchen.

For the bedroom there are many bags. One for soiled clothes, of course—two, perhaps, since as a rule it is advisable to place delicate blouses, collars and cuffs, and lingerie in a bag of their own. A bag for stockings, one for articles that need mending, and shoe bags—since even the best of shoe cabinets will not sufficiently protect delicate-hued slippers from dust.

Hat bags have in many cases supplanted boxes, especially if it is necessary to make the most of all closet space.

Sundials or Bird Baths?

Since clocks and watches have become so common it seems that sundials have lost their ancient purpose. To think of sundials now is not to focus one's thought on the passage of the sun, but rather to conjure up vistas of sunny spaces, old world gardens with clipped yew hedges, flagged paths or grass ways. Thus the upright sundial comes to be the most conspicuous, because the most picturesque, while the kind that grows on a wall becomes rather a negligible quantity.

Nevertheless, the function of the sundial has been such as to record some delightful fancies, that is to say when they have been allowed to fly beyond the boundaries set up by those seeking to dwell on the passage and limitations of time. Here are some which are quite delightful:

"Autumn gives fruits: summer fair with corn appears:
Spring bestows flowers: winter's fire cheers."

Or again for those who prefer brevity:

"Behold and begone about your business."

Another equally brisk, though not so brief, is:

"To no one is given right of delay
Noted in heaven passeth each day
Be thou not fruitless, work while ye may,
Trifling were bootless, watch thou and pray."

Two other very short one are:

"Think and thank."

And Shakespeare's

"Stay and think."

For the perfect gardener who can enjoy other people's gardens as well as his own:

"I wish the sun would shine on all men's fruits and flowers as well as mine."

A touch of hauteur is to be seen in the sundial that reads thus:

"A clock of time may wrongly tell;
I never, if the sun shines well."

Here is cheerful counsel:

"I mark not the hours unless they may be bright,
I mark not the hours of darkness and night
My promise is solely to follow the sun
And point out the course his chariot doth run."

Nevertheless, when all is said and done the fact cannot be gainsaid that the sundial has come to be regarded as a "focal point" for the landscape gardener, and, therefore, why not substitute the measure of time by an equally picturesque, but much more enchanting, bird bath? The "focal point" remains, and its scope may be equally artistic and satisfying, but undoubtedly it is quite certain that to the real population of the garden—the birds—there can be no comparison as to its advantages.

Nor can there be to the person who fancies himself or herself to be the owner of the garden.

Salvaging Black Walnut Piano Stools

If the attic or cellar now shelters one or more dust-covered piano stools of black walnut, and the living rooms are not already oversupplied with odd pieces of furniture, the following account of the rescue of a discarded walnut stool may offer some suggestion for use.

In one remodeled New England home, an oblong piano stool was transformed with very little labor into a really charming workbox.

This was done by carefully removing the upholstery and the springs from the top of the stool. The wooden frame that had been hidden by the dingy guimpe and fringe and tassels, was stained and waxed to match the rest of the stool. Old-fashioned "seeded silk" was used to line the workbox—the shallow section that had formerly contained the springs. The cover was made of very thin wood, the inside covered with the silk drawn taut over a single layer of wadding, the top covered with the same silk over a thicker pad of the wadding. The under side of the cover was of course fitted with various pockets and loops for bodkins, scissors, knitting pins, stilettos, papers of needles—in short, for the dozen and one little accessories found in the well-equipped sewing box.

A plump little silk-covered cushion was fitted into a small silver powder box that had lost its top, while two shallow cedar boxes, after having their covers removed, were lined and covered with the silk and used to hold thread and silk. A button bag and one to hold hooks and eyes and snaps were also made of the silk. The result was that the workbox was wonderfully easy to keep in order, and wonderfully convenient, too.

An odd little carved ivory ornament secured by a narrow fold of the silk at the edge of the cover, served for a "handle."

Attractive Salads

Salads seem to belong to the warm days approaching and when properly prepared are a charming compound, and very attractive and delicious. Lettuce is generally used to form the foundation of a salad, and there are but few vegetables that may not be used. In many places almost every known vegetable is, when plainly dressed, used for cold salads: asparagus, artichokes, beetroot boiled, celery, chives, cucumbers, French beans, garlic, lettuces of all kinds, lentils, mustard and cress, mint, onions, parsley, potatoes, radishes, shallot, sorrel, tarragon, tomatoes. Fish and fruits make most delicious salads, and great care is necessary in the preparation. First the vegetables must be new, freshly cut, in season, and in good condition. They should always be kept in a cool, damp place and should not be allowed to be long in water. If withered, they may be put in cold water for a short time to render them a little crisp; if fresh simply rinsed through the water and dried immediately, the latter being most essential. The best way of doing this is to shake them first in a colander or salad basket, afterward in a clean napkin held by the corners, shaken lightly till dry. Salad should be cut with a silver knife or torn with fingers into shreds. Do not prepare it until a short time before it is wanted and on no account mix the salad dressing with it until the last moment. All materials must be kept cold for uncooked dressings.

Asparagus salad is prepared by carefully washing fresh asparagus in cold water; cut off the tough white ends, tie in small bundles, put in a saucepan lined with porcelain. Pour over boiling water, let cool 20 minutes, add a teaspoon of salt and cook 20 minutes more. Take up nicely, drain off all water. Place on a dish and garnish. Serve very cold with French dressing, made as follows: Rub the bowl with garlic or an onion. Tear the lettuce (for garnishing), one head to two bunches of asparagus, into small pieces; pour over and stir into this three tablespoons salad oil; mix in salad spoon one saltspoon salt sprinkled well with pepper, half teaspoon sugar and almost fill the spoon with lime or lemon juice, or tarragon vinegar. The garlic or onion may be omitted; leave a little of the dressing (about a spoonful) to pour over asparagus.

Normandy Salad—One pint French peas, canned or in glass jars. Pour into a colander, rinse in cold water, drain and dry carefully on a towel. These peas are not cooked. Fresh peas should be cooked, drained and chilled. One pint of English walnuts, carefully shelled and blanched by letting them remain in boiling water a few minutes. After removing the skin cut into bits size of peas. The mayonnaise dressing is made of one egg yolk, half a teaspoon salt, one-half saltspoon pepper, a speck of cayenne, one cup oil, two tablespoons lemon juice; mix dry ingredients with the yolk until well blended. Work in the oil drop by drop until very thick, then thin with the lemon juice very gradually, using a little at a time. The nuts should be sprinkled with a little salt before mixing with the peas, adding enough mayonnaise to moisten and hold together. Arrange this salad smoothly and compactly in the center of a low, round cut-glass dish, making level on top, then spread a thick layer of mayonnaise over, letting it come within an inch of the edge of the salad; a crisp leaf from the inside of half a head of lettuce is put at each corner; the small tuft or heart of the lettuce is stuck in the center, with some bright yellow nasturtiums here and there between the lettuce leaves.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GOVERNMENT WOOL AUCTION IN BOSTON

About 88 Per Cent of Total Offering of 3,000,000 Pounds Was Sold, With Prices Little Changed From Last December

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Bidding was fairly steady at the government wool auction yesterday and it is thought that the results were fair. The government evidently had taken advantage of the imminence of the tariff to increase limits on certain descriptions slightly, although on the whole there was little change from the December prices. About 88 per cent of the total offering of 3,000,000 pounds was sold, the percentages on the classes of wool being 80 for pulled wools, 90 for South American combing, 100 for South American carding and West Coast wools and about 63 for scoured wools. The wools were all of the low grade types and practically all South Americans, suited at the present time chiefly to carpet mill needs.

With the passage of the Emergency Tariff Bill expected momentarily, the American wool trade has shown little or no excitement during the last few days. Indeed, it is only here and there that a holder has actually marked up his asking prices to any noteworthy extent, although it is fair to say that the market tone is somewhat better in view of the certainty of the passage of the bill. Undoubtedly, the enactment of the measure will save the market from a greater decline, which is greatly desirable at the present time, in view of the financial burden that has been laid upon the growers and dealers alike, not to mention manufacturers and bankers who are allied with the wool-growing, merchandising and manufacturing industry. Certainly not a few of the best posted men in the industry are of the opinion that the bottom of values has been reached for the time being and in view of the cost of raising wool and of transportation and merchandising, there is no reason why prices should go lower.

Holding Wool in West

Reports from the west indicate that the growers are showing a disposition to hold their wools, now that the tariff is assured so soon. Their attitude is in many cases dictated by the local banks, of course, since the latter own a very large equity in the wools against which they have advanced loans. There are other growers who are under obligations to the eastern dealers. But aside from these growers, there are many who are free to sell, especially in the bright wool sections, but who refuse to accept the offers which they are able to secure. There have been further sales of wool in Texas during the week at prices which generally are in the range of values noted a week ago, that is, from 16 to 20 cents, or from 50 to 60 cents, clean-landed basis, depending upon the wool. Elsewhere through the west there has been buying on a moderate scale, but the bulk of the business, where trading is actually occurring, seems to be on a consignment basis at low cash advances of 10 to 12 cents a pound for the better clips, and occasionally more.

The foreign markets are all holding very firmly and in South America the tendency is reported slightly stronger, with Germany setting the pace. Sales have been held in Sydney, Australia, this week, with prices ruling firm, also. Japan has been the leading operator at these sales as was the case last week. The offering was rather mediocre there this week, few really super wools being included in the catalogue. Continental buyers were taking the poorer types of merinos as usual. Sales will be resumed in New Zealand today with an offering of 12,000 bales in Wellington. The present series is scheduled to run in the Dominion until June 22.

The English markets are still somewhat quiet. There has been some buying of tops again for America in Bradford at 42d. for warp 64s and 38d. for warp 58-60s grade.

Manufacturing Situation

The manufacturing situation has changed little during the past week. The combers and spinners report that they still are well engaged on old orders which will be sufficient in nearly all cases probably to keep them occupied until the first of July; in fact they are rather better occupied this month than last, the latest figures on the occupation of wool machinery in the country as of May 2 showing an increase in activity on the basis of hours actually worked of about 10 to 15 per cent, compared with April 1. Prices are maintained on a firm basis for tops and yarns, good fine tops being quoted at $1.10@1.15, although foreign tops still can be had at 10 to 15 cents a pound less than the domestic product.

Such sales as have been effected in the sea-board market during the week have shown little or no change in values. There has been a fair movement in medium wools, several hundred thousand pounds of Montevideo 56s and 60s and 50-56s having been sold at about 23 cents for the 56s, 24@25 cents for the 50s and 26 cents for the 50-56s. There has been some movement in domestic quarter-blood wools also at about 40 cents, clean basis, and some three-eighths at 50@55 cents. Fine Australian wools have been in demand also at firm prices. Good 64-70s spinners wools have been sold at close to 95 cents, clean basis. There has been a call for New Zealand 50-56s also at about 29 cents in the grease for average shrinking wools.

HOLLAND'S TRADE ABROAD DECLINES

Imports Into Country in February Showed a Considerable Drop Compared to Previous Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The value of Holland's imports and exports (exclusive of specie and bullion in the months October, 1920, to February, 1921, was as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Oct., 1920	Fl.337,338,332	Fl.148,140,438
Nov., 1920	270,811,334	156,713,011
Dec., 1920	298,567,123	156,731,343
Jan., 1921	214,138,278	115,985,810
Feb., 1921	176,494,370	120,956,498

The value of imports in February was therefore not inconsiderably less than in the preceding months. We have to go back to March, 1919, to find a smaller import value than in February, 1921. Although the value of exports in February was about 5,000,000 florins higher than in January, it was lower than in any of the preceding eight months.

The goods imported and exported in the five months under consideration showed the following weights in metric tons:

	Imports	Exports
Oct., 1920	Fl.1,534,636	Fl.401,123
Nov., 1921	1,112,134	474,994
Dec., 1920	1,270,640	413,828
Jan., 1921	1,106,909	274,791
Feb., 1921	1,026,939	364,373

According to a contribution to "Economische Berichten" concerning the cotton industry, exports of cotton and cotton goods in 1920 totaled 21,000,132 kilos, to a value of 139,463,654 florins. Imports were 4,299,169 kilos, to a value of 36,530,267 florins.

Import of raw cotton was, in 1919: 24,609,170 kilos, to a value of 48,487,130 florins, and in 1920 26,837,272 kilos, to a value of 62,673,004 florins, and of cotton waste, which partly serves as raw material for very coarse cotton goods, in 1919 totaled 11,738,757 kilos, to a value of 7,997,638 florin, and in 1920, 10,491,842 kilos, to a value of 11,738,757 florins.

Imports of cotton yarns totaled, in 1919, 23,019,064 kilos, to a value of 77,141,563 florins; and in 1920, 29,312,263 kilos, to a value of 119,593,405 florins; while exports of cotton yarns amounted to, in 1919, 858,605 kilos, to a value of 7,997,638 florins, and in 1920, 1,389,612 kilos, to a value of 8,381,585 florins.

DIVIDENDS

Truscon Steel, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of May 21.

Fisk Rubber, quarterly of 1¾% on second preferred, payable June 15 to stock of June 1.

Regular semi-annual of $2 on preferred of the Mobile & Alabama Railroad will be paid on July 1.

Great Falls Manufacturing, $6, payable June 1 to stock of May 20.

Ohio Oil, quarterly of $1.25 and extra of $1.25, payable June 30 to stock of May 28. In the previous quarter the company paid one extra of $2.75 a share.

Galena Signal Oil, quarterly of 2 per cent on preferred, payable June 30 to stock of May 31.

Lackawanna Steel has passed dividend. Heretofore 1½% quarterly has been distributed.

National Surety, quarterly of 3%, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Sears Roebuck, quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

William Wrigley Jr., Company, 50 cents on common, payable on the first day of every month up to January 2, 1922, and also 1¾% on preferred, payable July 1, October 1 and January 1, 1922.

Commonwealth Finance Corporation, extra of ½ of 1% in addition to quarterly of 1% on common. Also a semi-annual of $3.50 on preferred, all payable to holders of June 30.

Blackstone Valley Gas Electric, quarterly of $1 on common and regular semi-annual of $3 on preferred, both payable June 1 to stock of May 21.

William Carter Company, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable June 15 to stock of June 10.

F. N. Burt Company, extra cash dividend of 10% on common, in addition to usual quarterly of 2% on common and of 1¾% on preferred, all payable July 2 in New York funds.

NORTH DAKOTA BOND SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Bank of North Dakota offering of $3,000,000 State of North Dakota 10 to 27-year bonds at par, yielding 5¾ per cent, has resulted in satisfactory sales according to the representatives. These bonds are exempt from all taxes, both federal and state, and are said to yield an income equivalent to taxable securities, paying 14.38 per cent per annum. The issue is backed by the $3,000,000,000 resources of the State of North Dakota and also by first mortgages on farm lands in that state, filed with the State Treasurer. Money received from their sale is to be devoted to agriculture in the state.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	$3.96¼	$3.96¾	$4.8665
France (French)	.0859½	.0855	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0859½	.0855	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1797	.1777	.1930
Lire	.0546	.0546	.1930
Guilders	.3547	.3553	.4020
German marks	.0166	.0165	.2380
Canadian dollar	.894	.894	.....
Argentine pesos	.3210	.3230	.4824
Drachmas (Greek)	.0540	.0543	.1930
Pesetas	.1328	.1326	.1927
Swedish kroner	.2245	.2212	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1550	.1555	.2680
Danish kroner	.1802	.1790	.2680

BRITISH STAKE IN MEXICAN FINANCE

Even With Coal Strike on Its Hands Stock Exchange Retains Equilibrium and Shows Interest in Railways Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Irksome as it is to keep repeating the same thing, truth compels the reminder that the British business world is still overshadowed and its outlook clouded by the coal strike. April's trade returns reflect the influence of the stoppage strongly. A striking exception to the general decline both in imports and exports was furnished by the shipments of machinery and millwork, which were much higher in value than those of April last year. This is a class of export of which it is impossible to check values by quantities; in any case, shipments of machinery must represent the fulfillment of orders placed many months ago, perhaps also much belated in execution and delivery.

In the financial district of London the effects of the coal strike are little visible. People find increasing difficulty and discomfort in getting to their offices. Business, if curtailed and conducted in a half-hearted and apprehensive way, proceeds much as usual. Though subject to occasional scares, the stock exchange maintains a surprising equilibrium. New capital issues of a good class—and no others have much chance—and offering attractive terms are rapidly oversubscribed. But below and behind all this apparent normality an undercurrent of uneasiness can be detected. So the City gladly has its interest turned to something outside.

Mexico a Magnet

Mexico is a country of great interest to the British investor. British capital was put freely at the service of the republic before American capital was seriously engaged there, and in London the impression is prevalent—if there are not sufficient statistics to sustain it—that more British than American capital is embarked in Mexico. Being, above all, at least in its own estimation, a practical people, the British have recognized that any intervention that can solve the riddle of a settlement of Mexico's liabilities must involve two kinds of compensatory guarantees to the Mexican Government. Geography and long-established habit deprive Britain of the power and the desire to exercise political influence in Mexico; the consequences of the war make active British assistance in a financial sense almost impracticable. Conscious alike of voluntary and enforced disabilities, the representatives of British capital in Mexico have been obliged to maintain a merely observant attitude.

This enforced abstinence has been a little irksome to the City, if it has doubtless pleased both Whitehall and Washington. But there are limits within which the City can inform itself and its clients without infringing on debatable ground. The Mexican Railway (Vera Cruz to Mexico City) is the oldest railway in Mexico, and has not been flattered by being known in the republic as the "English railway." Though before the fall of Porfirio Diaz, and before the war, its stocks were among the most actively speculative in the London Stock Exchange, its management has always been beyond reproach; the speculative element in its securities was due chiefly to the honesty of its weekly traffic returns, of its monthly working statements, and of its half-yearly reports—all inspired with a stolid accuracy that left the freest play to speculative interpretation. A few months ago, the railway was handed back by the Mexican Government to the company. At once the chairman of the board of directors set out to see how the property had survived seven years of revolution and unrest. The Mexican Railway has been fortunate in its chairmen. Not long ago its board was presided over by a head whose distinction outside the City was that he had edited the Institutes of Justinian!

Story of Six Weeks' Visit

Mr. Vincent W. Yorke, chairman for the last 10 years, is more purely a product of the City, but as trustworthy as any interpreter of Roman law. He has just told the stockholders of the Mexican Railway what he gathered during a six weeks' revisit to Mexico. The railway has escaped wonderfully from the trials of nearly seven consecutive years of revolution. The permanent way, laid out on the British basic idea that enabled the railways of England and Scotland to bear throughout the war a heavier traffic than they had ever carried before, though deprived of the usual upkeep and renewals, is found in generally good condition, with the exception of about 80 miles. Bridges, the vulnerable points of this particular line, have undergone no serious detriment. Of the locomotive stud existing in 1913, only one engine is missing and irrecoverable; of the rest, 60 per cent are in working order. Passenger and freight equipment has suffered much more. More than half has disappeared, and most of the survivals require heavy repairs.

What these repairs and the restoration of the missing rolling stock may cost, Mr. Yorke does not suggest. Though the roadbed and bridges have emerged so well, he estimates that £200,000 will be needed to put them back to the condition of seven years ago. That seems a moderate demand on the government, even when reenforced by the claim for the restoration of the rolling stock. What the Mexican Railway is most concerned about just now is to obtain from the Obregon Government such an increase in rates as will enable the railway to meet the vastly enhanced cost of working. The railway has its fuel supply insured for five years ahead by a favorable contract for fuel oil, but other supplies are very costly, and the wage scales are double what they were seven years ago. Mr. Yorke's impression is that the towns in Mexico, and especially Mexico City, are more prosperous than they ever were before, but a wasted and deserted countryside presents another side of the picture.

Before 1914, Mexico was only a half-tilled field. Since then much of it has gone fallow, and perhaps more has retrograded. The whole is still a great proposition. To revive or recreate Europe's and Britain's stake in Mexico would go some distance toward giving Europe a means of reducing its debt to the United States, and so the City considers Mr. Yorke's report to the Mexican Railway shareholders—which incidentally included a testimony to the good faith of the present Mexican Government—as indicative of an opportunity for a fertile American intervention in Mexican affairs.

LONDON MARKETS LACK LEADERSHIP

LONDON, England—Lacking leadership, the stock exchange markets hesitated yesterday. Trading remained light. Gilt-edged investment issues displayed more stability in sympathy with exchange and easier rates for money.

The oil group was heavy, owing to an impending £3,000,000 issue by the Burmah Oil Company, Limited. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 9-16 and Mexican Eagle 6½. The home railway group sagged and was quiet, with operators awaiting this afternoon's discussion of the railway bill in Parliament and the outcome of the joint coal labor conference called for Friday, to try to bring about an end of the strike of the miners, which has been on since April 1.

Continental lines were better on the improved outlook in Silesia. Uncertainty about dividends caused a reaction in the Kaffir group. The industrial department was steady.

Consols for money, 47; Grand Trunk, 4¾; De Beers, 10¼; Rand Mines, 2¼; bar silver, 33¼d. per ounce. Money 5¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 5¾ per cent. Three months bills 5 13-16 @ ⅞ per cent.

WESTERN RAILROAD OWNERSHIP CHANGED

NEW YORK, New York—The Union Pacific Railroad, which for several years has owned a half interest in the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, has acquired full ownership of that road through the purchase of stock and bonds held by former United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana and his associates.

Former Senator Clark received in exchange the $29,000,000 4 per cent bonds of the Los Angeles road, $6,000,000 Southern Pacific San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent bonds, $8,500,000 Southern Pacific Railroad first refunding 4 per cent bonds, and the $14,500,000 Oregon Washington Railroad & Navigation first and refunding 4 per cent bonds, now in the Union Pacific treasury.

The Union Pacific's statement declared the transfer assured the permanency of the position of its system in Southern California, with its rails into Los Angeles and to the Pacific Ocean at San Pedro Harbor.

NEW YORK MARKET RALLIES AT CLOSE

NEW YORK, New York—The list again tended downward yesterday, shorts pressing their recent advantage and causing further losses of 1 to 4 points. Extensive covering ensued, however, when rails gave evidence of support. Pronounced improvement was shown by the general list in the final hour. Rails led a rally from 1 to 3 points. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales aggregated 845,900 shares.

The close was steady and at a substantial improvement from low: Steel 82½; Rubber 70, off ¾; Studebaker 74½, up 1; Reading 71, up ¾; Sinclair 23⅞ off 1⅛.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois — May wheat continued its upward movement yesterday, closing more than 6 points higher at 1.80. July delivery, however, dropped nearly 2 points to 1.32½. Fractional losses were again registered in corn prices. May closed at 61¾, July 64 and September at 66⅝. Hogs were 10 to 15 points lower, $8.55 being paid. Provisions also were weak. May rye 1.63b, July rye 1.26½, September rye 1.11½, May barley 67¾, July barley 66½a, May pork 17.80a, July pork 1780, May lard 9.52, July lard 9.77b, September lard 10.10b, May ribs 9.92, July ribs 9.99a, September ribs 10.22.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from the previous day, month ago and year ago follow:

	Tues	Changes from Mon	Mo ago	Yr ago
10 hgst grde rails	75.52	—.32	—.80	+5.71
10 sec grade rails	72.84	—.41	—.02	+5.85
10 pub util bonds	72.31	+.06	—.39	+4.51
10 industrial bnds	85.31	—.10	—.18	+1.91
Combined aver	76.49	—.20	—.35	+4.49

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. July 12.90; October 13.68; December 14.09; January 14.21; March 14.55. Spot steady; middling 13.05

CANADIAN BUSINESS SITUATION REVIEW

General Feeling of Confidence Is Reenforced by Excellent Crop Reports and Comparative Strength Shown by Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—There is a feeling of quiet confidence in the Canadian business situation. This may be attributed not to any particular development during the last 10 days, but rather to the excellent crop conditions, to the comparative strength manifested by exports in spite of very adverse conditions, and undoubtedly to the slow but steady improvement in other parts of the world. Canada may not be immediately affected by the settlement of the German reparations question, but in proportion as Europe comes back to that extent will Canada's trade with that continent, which is always large, improve.

In common with other countries, especially the United States and the United Kingdom, the trade of Canada during April showed a marked falling off as compared with the same month last year. But in so far as exports are concerned, the decline was equal only to 20 per cent, as compared with nearly 50 per cent in the case of the United States and a very heavy decline also for the United Kingdom. During April the exports were valued at $43,280,735, as compared with $53,356,386 for the same month in 1920, which, making due allowance for the marked decline in prices of farm products, must be considered very good indeed. It is probable that the desire to "beat" the Young bill stimulated exports during the month; but after making due allowance for this, it must be said that the April figures only supplied another of those surprises that have featured the trade returns of the last two years.

Effect of Drop in Imports

Imports fell from $98,290,735 in April, 1920, to $85,310,847 for April of this year, a decrease of one-third. If anything this is viewed with satisfaction, it having been long contended that the huge import figures of the last two years were an evidence of excessive buying abroad. There is much to be said for this view, though at the same time the trade history of the country shows that periods of the heaviest importing have also been those of the most pronounced prosperity. Not being a self-contained country, Canada must import heavily certain materials, if she is to export appreciably certain lines of goods. But for the present, at least, reduced imports will not do any harm.

It is worthy of note that this decline in imports has to an appreciable extent been due to the falling off in purchases of textiles and their products. In April, 1920, their value was $26,897,380, but in April, 1921, it had dropped to $9,196,301. In this respect the United Kingdom has suffered a great deal more than the United States, for from the latter a supply of raw cotton must always be drawn. As a general observation it may be said that the wider range of exports possessed by the republic enables it to hold its own in the Canadian market better than any other country.

As is usual at this time of the year the eyes of the industrial, the mercantile and the financial interests of eastern Canada are turning toward the great plains of the west which produce the huge grain crops on which the prosperity of the country so much depends. Seeding conditions, and those relating to growth generally, have been so favorable that the west is beginning to expect a bumper crop. Of course, to talk about this so early is to anticipate a great deal, but this spirit is characteristic of the country and explains much.

Wheat Crop and Business

A big crop of wheat would have a surprising effect on the business situation. It is true that the price will be much lower than has ruled during recent years; but the best opinion seems to hold that it will not go below $1.25 a bushel, and probably may range higher for the best grades. With the cost of labor and that of production generally falling, the farmers can afford to accept lower prices, for in a large proportion of cases the high prices were a mere delusion.

Canadian railways have notified their employees of a reduction in wage scales. While no more significance is to be attached to this than was attached to the serving of such notices on the employees of the American roads, still to the public it is another indication of the deflation and a return to normal conditions. The best-informed railway opinion does not take the view that this will result in very great profit to the roads in this country, holding that the greater part of the saving thus effected will be absorbed through reductions in rates, which must drop.

A very hopeful feature of the situation is the tendency manifested by both Labor and Capital to cooperate. To the credit of Capital in this country it may be said that it has shown little inclination to impair, much less destroy, Labor unions. The absence of such spirit has done much to allay suspicion in the ranks of Labor.

It has just been announced that a group of southern capitalists has closed a deal for the purchase of 105,000 acres of land comprising the Old Mennonite Colony near Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The amount of money involved is put at $4,500,000, and it is expected that the land will be disposed of to settlers from the United States.

MOTOR SHIPS ARE INCREASING FAST

More Oil-Driven Boats Under Construction in Great Britain, While the Steamers Fall Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The events of the past month have given a remarkable fillip to the motor ship movement. The price of oil fuel suitable for the machinery of these vessels dropped suddenly from £10 per ton to £6 per ton at British ports, on which basis contracts of three years' duration may be fixed, thus disposing of the idea that there is any impending shortage of liquid fuel. The fuel bill of a motor ship bunkering at British ports is now approximately one-half of that of a steamer.

The increasing popularity of the motor ship may be gauged from the fact that at the end of the first quarter of this year there were 16 per cent more motor ships under construction in Great Britain than at the beginning of the year, so it is stated in The Motor Ship; whereas the number of steamers being built has fallen by 5 per cent. Among the important orders for motor ships is a 15,000-ton cargo vessel and a large passenger liner for British owners.

There are now four motor passenger liners being built in Great Britain, and the first to be put into commission will be the Domala, which is rapidly approaching completion. She is being built for the British India Steam Navigation Company, and will trade between London and Calcutta.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The volume of business as measured by debits to individual accounts reported by banks in 151 important clearing house centers in the United States shows a 17 per cent increase, from $7,280,000,000 for the week ending May 11 to $8,490,000,000 for the week ending May 18. Increases were relatively largest in New York City and Detroit. As compared with the corresponding week of 1920 debits of the week ending May 18 show a decline of about $795,000,000, or less than 9 per cent, compared with a decline of over 20 per cent for the preceding week and of 15 per cent for the week ending May 4.

The Mexican Petroleum Company has proved up a new territory in Mexico, which is estimated to have an area of 60 square miles, by bringing in a new well flowing at the rate of 75,000 barrels daily. The new well was drilled in the Nunez Chapapote district, about twenty miles south of Cerro Azul. More than 35,000 acres are comprised in the Nunez Chapapote property and the Cerro Viejo district, which adjoins on the north.

Deflation of German currency is indicated by a decrease of 39,000,000 marks in the third week in March, compared with an increase of 1,115,000,000 marks for the same period last year, according to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The total decrease during the first quarter of 1921 was 1,973,000,000 marks, compared with an increase of 7,229,000,000 marks in the corresponding period of 1920.

Italian sugar production in the campaign of 1920-21 was 135,000 tons, raw, compared with 178,710 tons the previous year. The number of factories working was 34, compared with 35 the year before.

The foreign debt of Paraguay on December 31, 1920, amounted to £1,069,550, consisting of the London loan of 1871-72, which amounted to £635,000, and the London loan of 1912, which was for £434,460.

The wool marketing committee of Parowan, Utah, growers, announces the sale of more than 50,000 fleeces, approximating 500,000 pounds of wool, to a Philadelphia company at 17 cents a pound. The same buyers are reported to have purchased the wool last year at 63 cents.

William C. Redfield, former United States Secretary of Commerce, told 250 Maryland bankers that the United States has done nothing to settle business depressions or enter into a fight for trade abroad. "American export trade has been falling off at the rate of $2,000,000 a day," he said.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the Bank of England recently tenders for £50,000,000 Treasury bills were opened. The total amount applied for was £94,620,000. The amounts allotted were as follows: In bills at three months £50,000,000.

FIGURES FIXED IN FRENCH BUDGETS

Special Item of Expense Makes in Reality Three Budgets for Operation of the Government for the Year of 1921

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The French budget as definitely fixed for 1921 has just now been published in the "Journal Officiel." It should be observed that the figures that follow do not include the figures of the special budget of expenses which are, it is held, recoverable upon Germany and which are met temporarily by loans. This special budget amounting to 16,500,000,000 francs was dealt with separately.

The budget which France regards as containing her proper charges is in two parts. The first part is called the ordinary budget and the second part is called the extraordinary budget. Thus in reality there are three budgets.

The ordinary budget is composed of the normal and permanent charges which are put to the account of the French exchequer—charges which are met by the normal fiscal receipts. Among these fiscal receipts it may be remarked are included resources that might be contended to be exceptional and not normal—such as war profits and the product of the liquidation of stocks.

The credits opened under the ordinary budget amount to 23,262,969,977 francs—roughly, at the present rate of exchange, $2,000,000,000.

The amount is made up as follows:

Service of public debt	Fr.11,248,295,158
Public authorities	40,364,930
Departmental expenses	9,385,774,120
Cost of tax collection, etc.	2,457,921,669
Various	130,414,100
Total	Fr.23,262,969,977

What should be specially remarked in this analysis is that the service of the public debt alone absorbs nearly half the credits voted. Before France can spend a single sou she has to pay out nearly a billion dollars in interest, etc., on loans—an amount which is likely to grow rather than to diminish. The rest of her expenses are nevertheless twice as high as her expenses of pre-war days.

No new tax is created this year. Several unimportant modifications in taxation have been made.

The extraordinary budget, which must not be confounded with the special budget, contains the account of expenses incurred in improving the economic equipment of the country and special services, which are purely temporary. Under this head the total is 3,236,209,391 francs.

This budget is to be covered by loans.

It is not unfair to add that the exact state of public finances is not adequately shown since there are certain special accounts which are not controlled by Parliament.

Judging by past experience it is hardly likely that more than 17,000,000,000 or 18,000,000,000 francs will be raised by taxation, while the expenditure foreseen may easily be exceeded. The external debt will call for heavy payments, and there should be some reimbursement of the Banque de France. In addition there is a possible deficit on the railroads. Senator Henry Chéron, indeed, places the total at 58,000,000,000 and the deficit at 38,000,000,000. Naturally, however, whatever is realized as France's share of the first block of German bonds for 12,000,000,000 gold marks, the situation will be that much better.

SHERIDAN MOTOR PURCHASE

MUNCIE, Indiana—Announcement has been made of the purchase of the Sheridan Motor Car Company of this city from the General Motors Corporation by W. C. Durant, founder and former president of General Motors, D. A. Burke, president of the Sheridan Company, and others. The deal, which involves the plant, equipment and good will, is reported to involve about $5,000,000.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Tues.	Changes from prev. day	Yr. ago
20 rails	71.26	—.57	71.28
20 industrials	74.43	—1.43	90.24
20 coppers	28.00	—.25	36.16

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WRIGHT REMAINS IN GOLF TOURNEY

R. T. Jones Jr., W. C. Fownes Jr., J. H. Douglas Jr., and P. H. Hunter Are Defeated in British Amateur Competition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Wednesday)—One United States player, F. J. Wright Jr. of Boston, Massachusetts, is among the eight golfers who remained in the British amateur golf championship after the playing of the fourth and fifth rounds at Hoylake today over the course of the Royal Liverpool Club. Overseas competition was very much reduced during the day for R. T. Jones Jr., who made an early exit along with two other Americans, W. C. Fownes Jr. and J. H. Douglas Jr., while P. N. Hunter followed suit later in the fifth round through the success of Bernard Darwin, of Woking Club. On the other hand, Wright, after putting out his compatriot, Fownes, by 3 and 2, went on to triumph over John Ball by 4 and 3, overcoming the latter's undoubted experience of the course in fine style.

There is thus still a prospect of an international final, though it cannot be an all-American one. Meanwhile, Britain's chief hope in C. J. H. Tolley has disappeered, he being put out by an unknown artisan player from Wolverhampton, and the best-known British names still in are those of E. W. E. Holderness, Darwin and A. J. Graham. Graham got the better of Maj. C. O. Hezlet, from the Royal Portrush Club, Ireland, in the fifth round, and Holderness accounted for J. B. Pease of Alnmouth.

Jones and Tolley made their exit from the competition in the fourth round, in which there were three matches between the Americans and British golfers, and one game where two Americans opposed one another. Jones was defeated by the local player, A. J. Graham, of the Royal Liverpool Club, by a strangely large margin of 6 and 5. Going out, Jones had one solitary success at the seventh hole, being bunkered time and time again and missing the shortest putts. At the turn, the home player was 4 up and became dormie 6 at the twelfth, Jones missing a yard putt at this hole. Securing the next hole in 4, Graham won by 6 and 5.

Tolley's conqueror was J. B. Beddard, of Penn Club, in the Midlands. Last year's winner was always playing hard to catch up to his opponent, and after being 1 down at the turn and 2 at the tenth hole, he holed a 12-yard putt to square at the twelfth. The Wolverhampton player was dormie 2 at the sixteenth, Tolley taking 7 to do the hole and also finding a bunker at the seventeenth. Beddard won by 3 and 1.

John Ball eliminated Douglas, of the United States, at the nineteenth hole after being 2 down at the fourteenth. Local knowledge and great care enabled him to hole a fine putt, which gave the former champion the match. Hunter was one of the two Americans who survived the fourth round by defeating F. E. Pegler, of Sheffield, by 2 up. During the progress of this round, Harry Braid was knocked out by Bernard Darwin by 5 and 4 and C. C. Aylmer was defeated by Hezlet by 3 and 1. Holderness entered the fifth round at the expense of Thomas Chilton.

SOUTH AFRICA NAMES RUGBY TOURING TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The tour of a South African Rugby team in Australia is expected to provide not only a series of hardly contested matches but also a test of the old style of play versus the new. The Springbok game is founded on the traditional British style with eight forwards and seven backs, relying on brilliant three-quarter play and speedy wings to score. The Australians and New Zealanders have introduced innovations into the game in the direction of the diamond scrum and the employment of an extra back. The success of the All-Blacks Military team in the British tournament that followed the war and their subsequent triumphant tour of South Africa when they sustained only two defeats throughout their program of matches with the various South African provinces has created a certain doubt as to whether the time has not arrived for changes to be adopted in the traditional South African style of play. The forthcoming international matches that will be played on Australian soil are therefore tests of style as well as tests of strength.

The South African representatives have been chosen as a result of exhaustive trials at Cape Town in which about 120 selected players from the various provinces have participated. The team is made up of young men of fine physique and a remarkable development and improvement is likely after a few matches. The chosen 29 players are: Fullbacks, G. Morkel, Western Province and J. D. de Villiers, Transvaal; three-quarters, A. van Heerden, Western Province and Transvaal, H. Morkel, Western Province, C. Meyer, Western Province, W. C. Zeller, Natal, W. A. Clarkson, Natal, J. Weepener, Western Province, D. Sendin, Griqualand West, S. Strauss, Griqualand West; halfbacks, J. Michau, Western Province, J. Tindall, Western Province, W. Townsend, Natal; forwards, W. H. Morkel, Transvaal, M. Ellis, Transvaal, T. Kruger, Transvaal, Van Rooyen, Transvaal, J. M. Michau, Transvaal, N. du Plessis, Western Transvaal, A. P. Walker, Natal, Sedele, Natal, F. Mellish, Western Province, R. Morkel, Western Province, P. Mostert, Western Province, H. Scholtz, Western Province, T. Pienaar, Western Province, J. S. Oliver, Western Province.

Of the above players the only two who have previously worn the Green and Gold of South Africa are Gerhardt Morkel, perhaps the greatest fullback the game has known, and W. H. Morkel, the best of roving forwards.

LOWE LOSES TO MANUEL ALONSO

Randolph Lycett Defeats Count de Gomar in a Davis Lawn Tennis Match at London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Spain's lawn tennis representatives will not have to retire comfortless from this year's Davis cup lawn tennis competition for in the concluding periods of the first round of the cup tie with the British Isles at Hendon, Manuel Alonso defeated F. G. Lowe, 3 sets to love, 8—6, 6—1, 8—6.

As the British Isles players had already won two previous singles and the doubles this had no bearing on the result of the tie. Count de Gomar was opposed to Randolph Lycett, but he did not meet with the same success as his compatriot, Lycett winning 6—1, 6—8, 7—9, 6—3, 6—2.

The Alonso v. Lowe match revealed splendid ability of the Spaniard, whose offensive shots at all angles battered Lowe to submission. The latter played his customary game from the baseline, but his opponent hit so fiercely from midcourt and net that the Englishman's best efforts were discounted.

In the first set, Lowe held Alonso well only to fall away after six all. The Spaniard's play in the second set was altogether too strong for Lowe, although he made a gallant attempt to stem the tide in the third. Leading 5—4 he came three times within an ace of victory only to be stopped each time.

Lycett had the greatest difficulty to overcome Count de Gomar, the match lasting nearly three hours. Both played mostly in from the baseline with force and precision, but Lycett often terminated prolonged rallies by the smash at which he excels. After losing the second and third sets, Lycett improved in the fourth and came ahead with a great rush in the fifth to secure the match.

MISSISSIPPI AGGIES CAPTURE TRACK MEET

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College easily won the eleventh annual Birmingham Athletic Club invitation track meet against a field of nine entries. Mississippi scored 50 points, Georgia School of Technology 35, Vanderbilt University 29, Sewanee University 27, Birmingham Athletic Club 12, Alabama Polytechnic Institute 5, University of Alabama 4, and Oglethorpe University 3. Howard College and Birmingham Southern College, the other two entries in the meet, failed to score a point.

The meet was held under the auspices of the Southern Amateur Athletic Union and none of the colleges sent a full team to the contest, saving up for the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet. Mississippi sent a larger delegation than any of the other colleges represented.

C. E. Spenser '22 of Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical was the individual star of the meet, winning the one-mile run in 4m. 35 3-5s., and the two-mile event in 10m. 15 1-5s. on the one-fifth of a mile track. Considering the condition the track was in, Spenser's time was remarkably fast. The events were run off on a new, hard track, and all the runners experienced trouble from slipping. Following is the summary:

70-Yard High Hurdles—Coughlin, Sewanee and Ellis, Mississippi A. and M., tied for first; Tomlin, Sewanee, third; Morrow, Vanderbilt, fourth. Time—8⅗s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Stack, Vanderbilt; Nance, Vanderbilt, second; Scarborough, Georgia Tech, third; Baird, Sewanee, fourth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Coughlin, Sewanee; Ivy, Oglethorpe, second; Clarke, Mississippi A. and M., third; Watson, Alabama, fourth. Time—24s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Cochran, Mississippi A. and M.; Nixon, Vanderbilt, second; Kirkby, Alabama, third; Thomas, Georgia Tech, fourth. Time—54s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Cochran, Mississippi A. and M.; Daves, Georgia Tech, second; Klass, Georgia Tech, third; Morrow, Vanderbilt, fourth. Time—2m. 5⅘s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Spenser, Mississippi A. and M.; Howell, Vanderbilt, second; Gentry, Vanderbilt, third; Oliphant, Mississippi A. and M., fourth. Time—2m. 35⅗s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Spenser, Mississippi A. and M.; Howell, Vanderbilt, second; Richter Birmingham A. C., third; Gentry, Vanderbilt, fourth. Time—10m. 15⅕s.

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by Vanderbilt University (Runyon, Morrow, Nixon and Nance); Mississippi A. and M., second; Birmingham A. C., third; Auburn, fourth. Time—3m. 34⅗s.

Running High Jump—Won by Chisholm, Birmingham A. C.; Fraser, Georgia Tech, second; Blankston, Mississippi A. and M., third; Duckworth, Georgia Tech, fourth. Height—5ft. 8in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Scarborough, Georgia Tech; Cato, Mississippi A. and M., second; Long, Mississippi A. and M., third; Stack, Vanderbilt, fourth. Distance—20ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Skidmore, Sewanee; Weichel, Georgia Tech, second; Guerry, Sewanee, third; Richie, Birmingham A. C., fourth. Distance—40ft. 2¼in.

Discus Throw—Won by Williford, Mississippi A. and M.; Skidmore, Sewanee, second; Granger, Georgia Tech, third; Morrow, Vanderbilt, fourth. Distance—126ft. 6¾in.

Javelin Throw — Won by Weichel, Georgia Tech; Granger, Georgia Tech, second; Pickens, Alabama, third; Perkins, Mississippi A. and M., fourth. Distance—148ft. 10in.

CAMBRIDGE HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

Several Professionals Have Been Engaged to Coach the Light Blues in the Coming Inter-Varsity Cricket Matches

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—The cricket teams representing Oxford and Cambridge universities which met together in July last were, by common consent, two of the best that the universities have turned out for some time. Although the 1920 inter-varsity match was not concluded, it is to be hoped that it will be carried through successfully this year on July 4, 5, and 6, when the Light and Dark Blues will once more try conclusions. Net practice began very early in the term at Cambridge, and a good list of professionals has been engaged. This includes E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, just recently returned from Australia with the English test team; W. Reeves, Essex; H. W. Lee, Middlesex; G. Cox, A. E. Relf, and H. E. Roberts from Sussex; H. Watson, from Yorkshire, and J. Haylock, T. Sadler, J. O'Connor, and G. Hurry, of Cambridgeshire.

Of last year's team, five Light Blues only will be available again. Gilbert Ashton, Winchester and Trinity, will captain the team with his brother Hubert as honorary secretary. A. P. F. Chapman, Uppingham and Pembroke, C. S. Marriott, St. Columba and Peterhouse, and C. H. Gibson, Eton and Clare, are the remaining Blues. Of these five two are bowlers and three batsmen. Marriott finished at the head of the bowling analysis with an average of 13.58, taking 50 wickets for the university. He afterward assisted Lancashire on one or two occasions. Gibson was not quite so successful, but took the next highest number of wickets to Marriott. He came fourth in the table with an average of 22.50 and also did fairly well with the bat.

Hubert Ashton, Gilbert Ashton and Chapman are batsmen of the first class, and in the order mentioned occupied the first three positions in the Cambridge University batting averages. Hubert was responsible for the largest score of the season with 236 not out, which he accomplished against Free Foresters. Chapman is regarded as one of the most promising amateur batsmen in England and much is expected of him this year. One of his most brilliant innings last season was a century scored for the Gentlemen against the Players at Scarborough. With such records as these five Blues hold it is unlikely that they will have much difficulty in finding their way into the varsity team again.

The seniors may be considered as exceptionally good. Many have had experience of first-class cricket, assisting various counties after the term at Cambridge had finished. M. D. Lyon, Rugby and Trinity, for instance, assisted Somerset regularly after he had left Cambridge and enjoyed a most successful time. Besides being of great service behind the stumps he eventually topped the Somerset averages in batting with 29.04 runs, his highest score being 115. He is the most likely successor to last year's captain, G. E. C. Wood, who was so brilliant with his wicket-keeping. G. B. Cuthbertson, Malvern and Clare, is a most reliable bat who was in the running for a Light Blue last year and who is bound to be so again this season. He is a very careful opening bat and assisted the university in one or two matches last year, in which he distinguished himself by his splendid long fielding.

J. L. Bryan, Rugby and St. John's, is a batsman of fair quality. He played 17 innings for Kent last season and had the distinction of being placed third in that county's batting averages with 32.28. He met with some success in last year's freshmen's match when he scored 83, but afterward he did not do much good. T. A. L. Brocklebank, Eton and Trinity, is a well-known hitter who has been prominent for two seasons, and if he can find his form early enough should get well into the running this year. He shaped well in the seniors' match, but did not give a good account of himself in the trial match.

Others well-known are A. G. Doggart, Bishops Stortford and King's, the Association football Blue and international soccer player; G. O. Shelmerdine, Cheltenham and Christ's, a man useful with bat and ball who gained some experience with Lancashire toward the end of last season; and H. D. Hake, Haileybury and Queen's, the rackets and hockey Blue. At school the last named is said to have kept wicket well and may take it up again seriously. He assisted Hampshire on one or two occasions but did not meet with any great measure of success. R. G. Evans, King Edward's, Bury St. Edmunds, and Peterhouse, is a fast bowler who may find his way into the side. His noteworthy performance last year was the taking of six Marylebone Cricket Club wickets for 45 runs. F. B. R. Browne, Eastbourne and Emmanuel, also has a reputation as a bowler, C. A. Fiddian Green, Leys and Jesus', gained quite a lot of first-class experience with Warwickshire, and T. W. Mansergh, Marlborough and Pembroke, the hockey Blue and international, is reckoned a very useful man.

The ranks of the freshmen at first did not seem to contain any really promising men, but, although not quite up to the usual standard, include one or two of the best schoolboy cricketers of last year. Among these is W. H. Hill-Wood, who captained Eton last year and was also chosen as captain of Lord's Schools against the Rest. He was not so successful as in 1919, however, his bowling being below the average, but his batting was good. Then there is the third of the brothers Ashton, Claude. He was top of the Winchester batting averages last year, with 38.73 and second in bowling, with 17.68. The brothers Ashton have already created one record by playing together in the varsity Association football team, and look like making another by all three gaining inclusion in the cricket side. This will not stand as a record by itself, as three brothers, Studd by name, played in the Cambridge team together in 1882, but never as yet have three brothers played in the soccer team and then in the cricket team. It is a record which is likely to stand for many years if made.

Another prominent freshman is W. J. V. Tomlinson, who was captain at Felsted and was top of both tables, having a batting average of 56.75 and a bowling average of 15.85. He afterward played for Derbyshire on a number of occasions, and was second in that county's bowling averages. R. H. Hamilton Wickes, Wellington and Pembroke, the Rugby football Blue, was useful with the bat and ball at Wellington, C. G. Webb Peploe was captain of Charterhouse, and I. M. Sorenson was captain of Bradfield. Neither Webb Peploe nor Sorenson played last year. Others who are likely to receive trials include W. J. Malden, Haileybury, E. J. Pye Smith, Cheltenham, T. C. Lowry, Christ's College, New Zealand, and C. S. Skerrett-Rogers, Marlborough.

RED SOX LOSE CLOSE GAME TO CLEVELAND

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	23	13	.639
New York	19	14	.576
Detroit	20	18	.526
Washington	18	18	.500
St. Louis	17	18	.486
Boston	13	16	.448
Chicago	14	18	.438
Philadelphia	12	21	.364

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cleveland 3, Boston 2
Washington 10, Chicago 5
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3
St. Louis 7, New York 6

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Detroit
Cleveland at St. Louis

WASHINGTON WINS, 10 TO 5

CHICAGO, Illinois—Washington defeated Chicago in the final game of the series yesterday, 10 to 5. George Mogridge, pitching for Washington, was hit freely but was steady in the pinches. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	2	10	11	1
Chicago	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	11	1

Batteries—Wilkinson, Pence, Hodge and Yaryan; Mogridge and Gharrity. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarity and Evans.

CLEVELAND IS WINNER

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland made a clean sweep of the series with the Boston Red Sox when they took the last game here yesterday, 3 to 2, putting over the deciding run in the ninth inning. J. J. Graney, subbing for Tris Speaker, delivered the single that won the game. Two were out when the run was scored. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	2
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Uhle and O'Neil; Pennock, Russell and Walters. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

NEW YORK LOSES, 7 TO 6

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis rallied in the ninth inning of yesterday's game and defeated New York, 7 to 6. Urban Shocker, pitching for St. Louis, was hit freely, New York taking a one-run lead in the seventh inning by scoring three runs. The lead was overcome by St. Louis in the ninth when they scored twice. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	7	8	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	10	2

Batteries—Shocker and Severeid; Ferguson, Quinn and Schang. Umpires—Owens and Chill.

DETROIT LOSES, 5 TO 3

DETROIT, Michigan — Philadelphia pounded the offerings of H. J. Ehmke and took yesterday's game from Detroit, 5 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	14	2
Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Perry and Perkins; Ehmke and Bassler. Umpires — Wilson and Dineen.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	25	7	.781
New York	22	12	.647
Chicago	15	14	.517
Brooklyn	19	17	.528
Boston	15	15	.500
St. Louis	11	19	.367
Philadelphia	10	20	.333
Cincinnati	11	24	.314

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

All games postponed

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
St. Louis at Chicago

ITALY ENTERS SIX-METER YACHT RACES

NEW YORK, New York—Italy will enter the field of international six-meter yacht racing, according to word received here from Rome. The Coppa d'Italia, formerly a trophy for eight-meter yachts, has been withdrawn from that class and donated as a six-meter trophy.

The first races for the new trophy will be sailed over a Mediterranean course next spring, and special invitations will be extended to both American and English yachtsmen to compete. The closing of entries has been set for August, and special efforts will be made to secure the listing of six-meter yachts from the Scandinavian countries as well as the British and Americans.

DARTMOUTH TAKES TWO TENNIS TITLES

Singles and Doubles Championships of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association Won by the Green

STANDING OF CHALLENGE CUP

College—	Points
Williams	7
Amherst	6½
Technology	5½
Dartmouth	3½
Wesleyan	2½
Trinity	1½
Bates	½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—Dartmouth College made a clean sweep of the finals in the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championship tournament of 1921 on the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday when C. W. Sanders Jr. '22 defeated A. H. Chapin Jr. '23 of Williams College in the singles, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, and Sanders, paired with W. E. Howe '23, won the doubles title by defeating Herman Broockmann '21 and R. D. Carver '22 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—2, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. This gave gave Dartmouth 2 points toward the cup, Williams and Technology ½ point each.

The final in the singles was probably the best singles match that has ever been played in a final round of this association. The result was a big surprise, as Chapin was a decided favorite to retain the title which he won in 1920 by defeating Sanders, 3 sets to 1. Both players showed splendid tennis. Sanders was the steadier of the two, however, and he also covered more ground, making a number of brilliant gets. The playing was fully as close as the score indicates. Sanders won three straight games in the first set before losing one. Only one game in the set went to deuce and each player won a love game. There were four deuce games in the second set and Chapin won two at love. Chapin won the only love game in the third set, while three went to deuce. Sanders won one love game in the fourth set with two going to dence, and in the fifth set Sanders won the only love game with three being deuced. The match by points follows:

First Set

Sanders .... 4 4 4 0 4 4 4 4—28—6
Chapin .... 1 2 1 4 0 2 6 2—18—2

	P	N	O	SA	DF
Sanders	7	8	4	2	0
Chapin	6	9	9	0	1

Second Set

Sanders .... 3 1 5 0 0 4 3 5 1—22—3
Chapin .... 5 4 3 4 4 2 5 3 4—34—6

	P	N	O	SA	DF
Sanders	2	12	11	0	4
Chapin	7	13	6	0	1

Third Set

Sanders .... 5 4 1 3 4 6 4 1 0 4—32—6
Chapin .... 3 2 4 5 2 4 1 4 4 2—31—4

	P	N	O	SA	DF
Sanders	4	8	12	0	3
Chapin	8	11	15	0	2

Fourth Set

Sanders .... 4 5 1 2 0 0 8 1 1—22—3
Chapin .... 0 3 4 4 4 4 6 4 4—33—6

	P	N	O	SA	DF
Sanders	3	12	6	0	4
Chapin	9	12	6	2	1

Fifth Set

Sanders .... 6 1 4 5 4 1 4 2 4 5—36—6
Chapin .... 4 4 1 7 1 4 1 4 0 3—29—4

	P	N	O	SA	DF
Sanders	7	14	5	0	2
Chapin	8	14	14	0	1

The final match in the doubles was also one of the best doubles matches ever played in the association. Broockmann and Carver started out in fine style and took the first set easily at 6—2. The second set found Dartmouth playing the better tennis and winning 6—4. Technology came back strongly in the third set and won at 6—3. The fourth set, however, was a runaway for Dartmouth, Technology getting only one game. The fifth and final set was very close for seven games, when Dartmouth took the last three with the loss of only two points. Sanders played brilliantly in this match. The match by points:

First Set

Dartmouth .... 2 4 2 3 9 2 4 2—28—2
Technology .... 4 1 4 5 11 4 0 4—33—6

Second Set

Dartmouth ..... 4 4 5 3 4 6 1 3 1 5—36—6
Technology ..... 0 1 3 5 2 4 4 5 4 3—31—4

Third Set

Dartmouth ...... 1 2 2 4 4 1 4 7 2—27—3
Technology ...... 4 4 4 0 2 4 6 5 4—33—6

Fourth Set

Dartmouth .... 4 2 4 4 4 5 4—27—6
Technology .... 2 4 2 1 0 3 2—14—1

Fifth Set

Dartmouth ..... 2 4 1 4 6 2 0 4 4 4—31—6
Technology ..... 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 0 1 1—26—4

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

C. W. Sanders Jr. '22, Dartmouth College, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr. '23, Williams College, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES

C. W. Sanders Jr., and W. E. Howe, Dartmouth College, defeated Herman Broockmann and R. D. Carver, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

BEAUREPAIRE TO SWIM IN HONOLULU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Territory — Frank Beaurepaire, middle and long distance champion swimmer of Australia, and Ivan Stedman, sprint and breast-stroke champion, reached Honolulu by the steamer Sonoma in response to the invitation of the Hawaiian Amateur Athletic Union. Both swimmers will represent Australia in the Honolulu carnival on May 24 and 30.

Although D. P. Kahanamoku and Ludy Langer will extend the visitors, Beaurepaire would have welcomed the opportunity to meet Norman Ross. The veteran swimmer has been in grand form and hopes to make his visit worth while. Stedman will probably do better work in the longer sprint races and the breast stroke than in the purely sprint events. Much interest has been aroused as this is the first time that Australia has sent representatives to meet Hawaiian swimmers in the latter's own waters.

Beaurepaire has taken his part in the controversy in the Commonwealth caused by the American crawl stroke. He is a supporter of the trudgeon stroke, and points out that the middle and long-distance champions of the past 20 years were all trudgeon swimmers and their times stand despite the modern crawl stroke. In his opinion the trudgeon and trudgeon-crawl strokes will remain the best for distance, even though tested against the two-beat, four-beat, six-beat or even 10-beat crawl.

Australia has many promising young swimmers, and the visits of Americans have done much to improve the style and strengthen interest. Among the future champions should be Hans Robertson, the boy sprinter, and J. B. Haig, a long-distance swimmer, both of Victoria; E. Jones of Western Australia; Griffith, Penfold, and Degotardi of Sydney. With more careful coaching and better pools the young Australians should soon extend Herald, Stedman and Beaurepaire.

NORTHWESTERN WINS DUAL TRACK MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University defeated the University of Chicago in a dual track meet Tuesday by a score of 86½ to 48½. This is the Purple's first track victory of the season. No records were broken. Northwestern's weakness in the distance runs was again emphasized by the fact that in the half-mile, one-mile and two-mile runs, Chicago won all first places and two second places. In the shorter runs Northwestern won all first places. In a close finish in the 220-yard low hurdles J. B. Hall '21, Chicago, won from J. D. Wootan '23, Northwestern, by six inches, passing him in the last few yards. Capt. R. W. Townley '21, of Northwestern, was the highest individual point winner with 13 points. H. C. Grausneck '22, Northwestern, won the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. C. Grausneck, Northwestern; E. A. Poliak, Northwestern, second; A. W. Griffith, Northwestern, third. Time—10⅕s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by E. A. Poliak, Northwestern; H. C. Grausneck, Northwestern, second; J. B. Hall, Chicago, third. Time—23⅗s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Szold, Northwestern; H. K. Young, Northwestern, second; A. W. Brickman, Chicago, third. Time—51⅗s.

880-Yard Run—Won by J. A. Bartky, Chicago; W. H. Shorey, Chicago, second; F. E. Daley, Northwestern, third. Time—2m. 8⅗s.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. E. Krough, Chicago; E. W. Telford, Northwestern, second; D. G. Hart, Northwestern, third. Time—4m. 38s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. R. Dooley, Chicago; G. R. Spruth, Chicago, second; N. C. Miller, Northwestern, third. Time—10m. 31s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan, Northwestern; F. R. Schneberger, Chicago, second; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, third. Time—16⅗s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. B. Hall, Chicago; J. N. Wootan, Northwestern, second; H. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, third. Time—25⅗s.

High Jump—Won by H. K. Young, Northwestern, 5ft. 6in.; H. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, second, 5ft. 5in.; D. F. Loveland, Northwestern, and R. O. Rittenhouse, Chicago, tied for third, 5ft. 4in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, 21ft.; R. W. Townley, Northwestern, second, 20ft. 8in.; H. C. Grausneck, Northwestern, third, 20ft. 4in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. W. Townley, Northwestern, and B. B. Hall, Chicago, tied for second, 11ft. 3in.; P. W. Ferrin, Northwestern, third, 11ft.

Shotput—Won by R. W. Townley, Northwestern, 40ft. 10in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second, 38ft. 6in.; C. E. Fouche, Chicago, third, 38ft. 4in.

Hammer Throw—Won by R. E. Redmond, Chicago, 129ft.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second, 123ft. 7in.; E. L. Michaels, Chicago, third, 120ft. 2in.

Discus Throw—Won by C. E. Fouche, Chicago, 124ft. 6in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second, 123ft. 7½in.; R. W. Townley, Northwestern, third, 120ft. 2in.

Javelin Throw—Won by W. K. Ringland, Northwestern, 146ft. 1in.; H. C. Blackwood, Northwestern, second, 142ft. 4in.; C. C. McWilliams, Chicago, third, 128ft. 2in.

CHICAGO DEFEATED BY NORTHWESTERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University defeated the University of Chicago Tuesday in baseball, 10 to 9. The score was tied at the end of the ninth inning, necessitating two extra innings. In the eleventh inning, D. J. Harris '21, of Northwestern, made a single, A. C. Lynch '21 also reached first base on a hit; and on a hit by I. P. Riegle '22 Harris' scored the winning run. In the tenth inning both teams scored without the aid of a base hit. A spectacular catch of an almost sure hit to center field by Capt. Joseph Bryant '22, of Northwestern, followed by a quick throw to third base for a double play prevented Chicago from scoring.

C. W. Palmer '23, Northwestern pitcher, struck out his brother, E. W. Palmer '22, of Chicago, four times, but the Maroon player made a home run on his third time at bat in the fifth inning. Lynch, of Northwestern, the first man up, made a triple, but the next three batters struck out. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Northw'n	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	12	8
Chicago	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	8	2

Batteries—C. W. Palmer and Curtis; Furey, Schultz, Chenicek, Burch and Yardley. Umpire—M. L. Ray. Time—3hr. 15m.

AMERICAN TEAM LOSES

LONDON, England—The Ranelagh Club polo club team defeated the American cup challengers here yesterday afternoon by a score of 4 to 1.

PENNSYLVANIA IS DEPENDING ON EBY

Red and Blue Hopes to Win the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Meet Second Successive Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Coach L. M. Robertson of the University of Pennsylvania track team has three of the five men who carried the Red and Blue colors to the intercollegiate track and field championship last year and with several new stars, the chances of retaining the title in the Harvard Stadium, May 27-28, look fairly bright to Pennsylvania followers.

The three men available who scored 16 of Pennsylvania's 31½ points last year are: Capt. E. W. Eby '21, L. A. Brown '22, and R. S. Maxam '21. The other points were turned in last year by S. G. Landers and W. B. Hampton, both members of last year's graduating class.

Penn is hopeful of retaining the track championship, but it is admitted that everything rests with Captain Eby, who so far has failed to show the splendid form of other years. The Olympic athlete was not in his best stride when he was beaten in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, and since that time has made little headway. Since being beaten in the recent dual meet at Cornell, Eby has been practicing harder than ever on Franklin Field and is determined to get back in form for the big meet. A year ago Eby won the half-mile and was third in the 440. He is rounding out his collegiate career this season and is extremely anxious to lead the Red and Blue to its second straight intercollegiate championship and will make a double try at the half-mile and quarter-mile. Penn's other quarter-milers are: C. D. Rodgers '21, E. A. Gill '23, and R. H. Jack '22.

Maxam is expected to do as well as last season when he sprinted home second in the 220, and also came in second in the 440, although this year Coach Robertson is counting on Maxam to pick up points in the 100 yard instead of the 440.

One of Pennsylvania's new stars is H. B. Lever '23, who will run in the 100 and 220 yards events and also the broad jump. Lever's specialty is the 100, although he has also scored over the furlong distance in dual meets. In the sprints, aside from Maxam and Lever, Coach Robertson also has C. L. Altmaier '22 and D. A. McFadden '23.

One of Pennsylvania's athletes who is counted on to figure this year is E. S. Smalley '21, the veteran hurdler, who is rounding out his collegiate campaign. Smalley has been a member of the Red and Blue varsity track team for the last three years, but has failed to score in the intercollegiates. He is stronger in the 220-yard low hurdles than over the 120-yard high, and may get placed with the leaders in the former event. Pennsylvania's other hurdlers are F. S. Smith '23 and F. A. Smith '23, but not much is expected of them this year.

In L. A. Brown '22, the Pacific coast athlete, Pennsylvania has one of the best milers in collegiate ranks. Brown will run in the mile and half-mile races and is strong in each. His work has been the most consistent of any of Coach Robertson's pupils this year. J. H. Herr '22 and W. E. Irwin '21 are Pennsylvania's other leading milers and E. H. Frield '23 and A. H. McKenzie '22 are also available.

With Eby and Brown as Pennsylvania's stalwarts in the half-mile, Coach Robertson has a strong pair, with G. F. Meredith '23, a younger brother of the famous J. E. Meredith, E. W. McMullen '23 and L. M. Granger '21, as other clever half-milers. Meredith and McMullen are improving all the time.

As in former years, Pennsylvania's strength lies in the running events and the Red and Blue coach is not figuring much in the field events. Smalley is the best of the local broad jumpers and in the recent meet against Cornell covered 22ft. 4½in., but this will hardly place him in the intercollegiate championships. H. H. Winsor '22, W. Griffen '23 and Lever comprise the other broad jumping trio. In the running high jump D. S. Nichols '21 and C. S. Woodside '23 are the best but not good enough to place in the title games.

J. C. Thurman '23, the football tackle, and W. F. Bartels '21 have been doing good work all spring in the shotput and hammer throw and either one or the other may get a place. E. J. Foley '23 and S. Frank 22 are also entered in the shotput and hammer with M. F. Barrick '23, also in the hammer.

G. W. Nolte '23, J. W. Temple '22 and C. S. Woodside '23 are the best of the Red and Blue pole vaulters, but Coach Robertson is not counting on any points in this event, as they are not capable of doing better than 12ft.

Robertson believes the intercollegiate competition will be harder than ever this year and says, "Not a team stands out prominently with the possible exception of the University of California." The winning team this year, according to Coach Robertson, will not be able to score more than 25 or 26 points. He claims that the closeness of the colleges and the few stars the smaller colleges have, will effectually keep the total point score down.

SCOTTISH SOCCER TEAM WINS

MONTREAL, Quebec—The International Scottish football team defeated the All-Montreal aggregation here Tuesday afternoon by a score of 6 to 2.

THEATERS

New Playhouses in Spain

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Five new theaters, splendid buildings with handsome exteriors and accommodation inside for towns several times their size, as one would say—and tastefully adorned as well—are rising in the provinces of Spain. This is indeed one of the features of the new theatrical movement which is part of the general awakening of Spain. In the dark period that followed the "golden age" of Spanish drama, the authorities waged an extraordinary campaign of ignorance against the stage, refusing to countenance the players as human beings, and exerting themselves to the end that though a man were the finest representer of the great parts of Calderon and Lope de Vega he was not entitled to be addressed as "Don." Women and children were forbidden to pass down any street where a theater was established. In such conditions the Spanish provincial theater dwindled to almost nothing, and what there was of it was most poor.

Its recovery, then, represents not merely a great revulsion of feeling and full recognition of a great art, but is a good augury for Spain as well. This modern movement began some time back, but in the present period it has become intensified. A town of the new time in Spain, if it has acquired the new impulse of progress which is common in the land, asks for something quite good in the matter of three different classes of public buildings. It wants a splendid and well-appointed post office, it insists upon two or more impressive banks, according to its size, and a theater of which it will be said by those who speak with authority that it is better than most of the playhouses of Madrid.

For example, consider one theater upon which they have been at work for a long time past at Vigo, an enormous mass of stone, the proportions grand and splendid. This new theater, springing from the generosity of the great benefactor of Vigo, Garcia Barbon, will face the Atlantic, and some people aboard of ships may look through telescopes at such a theater, and, seeing Spain, may even think of Greece of old. But the building with big stones of this great pile, the carrying of the stones to the place, the shaping and squaring of them, is an affair that in some distant way may be likened to the building of a more famous temple of the past. And when it is finished, it appears that surely this theater will be too big and grand for such a town. Not if the experience of other places is borne out, and not on the basis of the confident rise of Vigo to being one of the biggest and most important of European coastwise cities, helped by American traffic as it is and will be. That is a distinctive note in all new buildings of this and other kinds in Spain. They are shaped and proportioned not according to the stirring but perhaps still limited present, but in wise anticipation of an enhanced future. And Vigo following this example, has already two theaters of some pretensions and much popularity.

Now they have a fine new theater at Corunna, the Teatro Linares Rivas, named, according to the Spanish custom, after a distinguished citizen, who in his time was a statesman, the father of a dramatist of today. A stranger was happily impressed with this Teatro Linares Rivas, its fine white stone façade fronting the Canton as they call it, and the gardens on the other side. Entering to witness a performance and consider the interior, the stranger took occasion to pass a compliment upon it—in sincerity—to an official of the place. And then there happened what you find will happen sometimes in Spain and nowhere else in the world—and nobody knows why unless it is the flaming forth again of natures that have been smouldering and now, with keen ambition and a certain incomplete expert knowledge, are sometimes, perhaps, unreasonably disappointed.

Anyhow, the compliment was enough to rouse something like savagery in the breast of what had appeared the most courteous, the gentlest of all officials. His indignation was furious; he raged; he was apparently terrified lest the impression should go forth to England and America that this theater, only a few months old, was as good a one as it was meant to be! "Come! Come! Come!" and the stranger was whirled away up staircases, and along corridors, to the "palcos," and the "anfiteatro" and the "delantera de paraiso" and down to the "butacas" and everywhere, disturbing the people in the palcos and others too, but this not mattering upon such an important business as the exposure by one of its own people to the outside world of the defects of this theater that really looked so fine and whose faults were really not so bad! The chief explanation is that the furious critic, who became more furious at every new exposure, turned from wrath to scorn in his declarations ("Theater indeed! Call this a theater!" he was muttering in his Galician as he passed along the corridors), was something of a crank on acoustics — which truly are the important things in theaters—and had a fancy, much exaggerated, that one did not hear well from certain parts of the house, while he also insisted that in others a view of the corner of the stage was cut off. But when the stranger left him, after expressing much sympathy, he had mollified and hoped our impressions of the drama in Corunna would still be good.

One has written thus so much of Galicia because this northwest part of Spain with its coolness—and its autumnal wetness—and its generally helpful atmosphere withal, displays a special keenness in these matters. In the neighboring Asturias it is almost the same, but not quite so intense as in Galicia. But here and there they expand amazingly, as for example in the case of a new theater opened recently at a little place called Aviles in the province of Oviedo. It is called after the eminent novelist, the Teatro Palacio Valdes, this novelist being a native of these parts. Here you have, as well as size, the handsomest moldings and ornamentation, while the "salon de tertulia" or gossip promenade for the long entr'actes may truly be called palatial.

THE CANADIAN GROUP OF SEVEN

TORONTO, Canada—The second annual exhibition of the Group of Seven has probably done much to consolidate their position. Their first exhibition was in part retrospective and showed their growth and promise. Now they exhibit an equal bulk of work which is practically all new, tentative in part, but much more often mature and fully considered. This is, therefore, one of the most important Canadian exhibitions that have been seen. It presents in concentrated essence what is of necessity much diluted in the academic societies. One can say with confidence now that Canada is finding vigorous and thoroughly independent self-expression in her painters.

The most gratifying feature of the present collection is the abundant evidence of individual differentiation. The various artists have not, as was prophesied, interfered unduly with one another and begun to paint with any common formula. Each man seems to be moving in a direction of his own. What gave an appearance of sameness to Toronto exhibitions five years ago was a marked preoccupation with flat decoration, largely owing to the influence of this present group. But it is clear that the word "decorative" no longer describes them. It does not even indicate the main feature of the show.

The painter who has "come on" most during the past year is Arthur Lismer. His five Georgian Bay pictures give him the high position among Canadian artists that he has been climbing to for some years and, on the whole, the landscape honors of the exhibition go to him. He has refrained from easy color and obvious pattern and has succeeded in showing the deeper character of tree, rock, wind, wave, and calm in a really profound way. Perhaps "The Pine Tree" deserves first mention but his more ambitious "September Gale" cannot be overlooked. It shows the clash of solid masses at work like some great natural locomotive. It is a little laborious and may lack immediate appeal but it proves him to be an artist of much greater power than was commonly suspected hitherto.

F. H. Varley contributes a single large landscape, "Georgian Bay," which is closely related in subject to the last mentioned but is concerned with air and movement rather than with weight and impact. It is a piece of pure realism on a vast scale—a wind-swept expanse of water, somberly iridescent in an afternoon sky. The artist has opened his whole nature to a moment of glorious exhilaration and has set it down with masterful ease. He also contributes five portraits, a vigorous self-portrait and four feminine studies. They show that this artist who has but recently interpreted the moods of war with altogether exceptional energy is equally able to interpret the woman and the child. And even these unexpected subjects are all quite unlike one another in character and handling. Probably the biggest surprise is the complete, intimate study of five-year-old Miss Mary Kenny. These are the only portraits and practically the only figures in the exhibition, but it is not too much to say that they make it at least as remarkable for portraiture as for landscape.

A third artist who has trenched on new ground is Lawren Harris. His city subjects are less arresting this year and his chief energy has gone to bizarre landscape moods in the remote northern lakes. His "Beaver Pond" and "End of a Little Lake" are remarkable pictures of swamped tree-trunks, executed with architectural solidity. Mr. Harris' present work strikes an excessively subjective note in a group which is becoming more and more impersonal and objective. It often seems unnecessarily arbitrary. Nevertheless, his "Beaver Pond" may probably be placed with Mr. Lismer's "Pine Tree" and Mr. Varley's "Georgian Bay" as one of an outstanding trio of landscapes. "Spruce" also is a beautiful piece of spiritualized tapestry.

A. Y. Jackson contributes a number of very choice canvases mostly from the lower St. Lawrence in winter showing in powerful summarizing the gay color of quaint habitant villages against the wide river and long Laurentian hills. He is a real master in his own idiom which is instinct with perceptive passion. But he is hardly putting out his strength this year though there is a hint of it in the grim reserve of his large "Algoma Lake," uninteresting, however, beside his fascinating small studies. J. E. H. Macdonald is a less prominent exhibitor this time, but his few pictures are all characteristic. The best is "Forest Wilderness," an outlook from a rocky foreground into hazy distance over miles of big hills covered with unbroken forest, the most generally acceptable large canvas that he has painted though not the most ambitious. Everything points to fine results from Mr. Macdonald in the near future. Frank Carmichael, the remaining contributor of the six (F. H. Johnston is not represented this year) promises to find a healthy individual position for himself in his present company. His work has lost its over-sweetness and gained in savor and sincerity. "A Silver Tangle" has fine lyrical tenderness. The general impression of the exhibition is one of vitality and initiative. It does not smack of the schools nor is it predominantly self-conscious. At its best it has the wholesomeness of an untrammeled outlook on life.

MOTION PICTURES

Miss Viola Dana Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, California — Miss Viola Dana is sometimes called the "Peter Pan of the screen" because, as she herself explains, she simply has "refused to grow up." The "growing up" of her art, however, is a phase of development which Miss Dana cannot, and unquestionably would not, curtail. Talking of her work recently, she began in a matter-of-fact way with her earliest experience upon the speaking stage.

"It was as far back as I can remember," mused Miss Dana. "In fact, I have acted from the time I was first able to speak intelligently; then, I naturally played child parts, and this early training, coupled perhaps with some personal characteristics, have fitted me for much the same sort of rôles ever since. Just a few years ago, for instance, I was 'The Poor Little Rich Girl' of the legitimate stage. Of course there have been exceptions: once they even had me play the part of a mother. But nearly always I have been cast as a small girl, or as near the type as the story allowed."

The inference seems to be that native adaptability to portray certain rôles, as exhibited by Miss Dana, calls for more or less "specialized" effort on stage and screen. Far from deeming this a handicap, she has given free rein to her interpretive powers, and her juvenile characterizations vary from "The Poor Little Rich Girl" of the theater to a violinist of the Paris Latin Quarter, her latest film undertaking.

"This is the sort of 'little girl' type I have reference to," she declared. "You see, I am supposed to be a French child with talent for music but no money with which to array myself suitably for a public début. Enter the 'fairy prince'—an artist in the same circumstances—who, out of a collection of odd bits of cloth, fashions a gown that might well have done honor to Cinderella.

"Now here is a situation which affords 'character' work for each principal. I won't go on record as favoring this or that particular class of film as best suited to my personal needs; in fact I liked 'The Chorus Girl's Romance,' 'Cinderella's Twin,' and 'The Willow Tree,' which had an oriental setting, about equally well. But I do stand for stories that call forth actual effort, not merely attractive 'posing.'

"The benefit that comes from stage experience, I believe, cannot be overestimated. Poise and confidence are the 'legitimate' player's best assets. On the other hand, even persons trained exclusively in pictures must acquire these traits to some extent.

"The ideal experience from my point of view would be to work for the screen during the day, and change over to the stage, playing to the largest possible audiences, at night. The chief difference between the two forms, as a matter of fact, lies in the increased mental energy which the camera demands; to go further, you might describe the film actor's art as depending on an unbroken train of thought. If we are to express ourselves on the screen it must be through the medium of the eyes or not at all."

CONVERSION APPROVED

LIMA, Peru—Government proposals for conversion into pounds sterling of a fund of approximately $12,000,000, now on deposit in New York City, as a part of the currency guarantee fund has been approved by the vigilance committee of Congress. This committee is charged with the administration of the gold deposited against issues of paper currency in Peru. It is estimated that the conversion of this money from dollars into pounds sterling would yield a profit, because of present exchange rates, of approximately £500,000.

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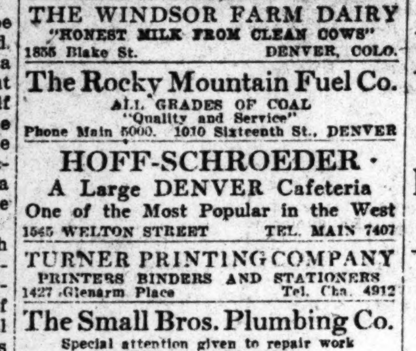

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"To chase one's shadow is one of the merriest of all merry games"

A Postmaster of Three Hundred Years Ago

A postmaster of 300 years ago was a very different person to what he is today. Do you want to know how? Well, the postmaster today has to do almost entirely with letters and parcels and, in England, of course, with telegrams, too. But, 300 years ago, he had to do almost entirely with horses. Thus I wonder if you know that William Brewster, the leader of the Mayflower Pilgrims, was, for many years, postmaster at Scrooby, a little village in England, on the Great North Road, half way between London and Berwick.

William Brewster, however, did not live in a little house in the village street, using the front room as a post office, as do so many village postmasters today. He lived in a grand old house called Scrooby Manor, and his duty was to supply horses to all travelers who desired to hire them, for in those days, of course, all traveling that was not done on foot was done on horseback. He was appointed by the government, and he had what 300 years ago was a very handsome salary, namely 2s. a day, besides what travelers used to pay him if they stayed for a night or so at Scrooby Manor on their journey. It was in the great hall at Scrooby Manor that the Pilgrims used to meet before they left England for Holland, whence, some ten years or so later, they sailed for America.

Choosing the Camp Site

We have had a few hints concerning the style of canoe and paddle best for northern river and lake trips, the most convenient tent and the wisest way in which to pack your duffle, and it is now time we thought about picking out our camp site. What could be simpler, you say. When it begins to grow dark wouldn't you just go ashore, pitch your tent, make your fire and be happy? This happy-go-lucky way might pan out right one time out of ten, certainly not oftener. Nine times you would find yourself in a swampy spot, or in a pocket of bowlders, or with a bad landing-place, or where fuel was scarce. To avoid such unpleasant incidents the wise camper begins to keep his eyes peeled for a camping-ground for at least an hour before he will be forced to stop on account of darkness. If he finds the ideal site right off he will take advantage of it even though he has not done his full share of mileage for the day. An extra hour of leisure in which to swim, stalk the furtive folk for fresh knowledge, catch up on his diary, or what not, will do him no harm, while perhaps a league of marshes or burnt lands lie just beyond this point.

What is this ideal site? Tastes might differ on minor points but all will agree on certain essentials, which are: a fairly high, dry beach, shade trees, a level spot for the tent, and a plentiful supply of fuel and water. If it permits of pitching the tent so that the door faces west, so much the better. Thus you will not only take advantage of the prevailing fine-weather winds and the marvelous sunsets, but if the wind should swing to the east and blow up rain it will not drive into the tent. A slight hollow filled with dry leaves and grass makes a first-class spot for the tent, provided you are sure of continued fine weather. In the fall or spring, however, it is better to pitch on gently sloping ground and, if there is a storm coming, dig a shallow drain above and down both sides of the tent. Not long ago our party pitched hurriedly in a delightful little pine-fringed hollow. The bed was very comfortable—for a time. Then it began to rain and the water ran under the edges of the tent until, by morning, we were glad to clear out.

What trees are best to camp among? If the ground be high and dry it does not much matter. Of course the big hardwoods provide airy open spaces and a sense of freedom, but the thick evergreens, such as spruce and fir and cedar, make for coziness and stillness. If there for one night only you can nestle your tent right in among them. If you are camping on the spot for a week or more the tent should be beyond the drip from the leaves, or the canvas will become streaked and spotted and eventually perforated. It is just as well not to camp below high, rotten stumps or rampikes that the wind could topple.

Suppose we agree on the site and land there. Each one has previously been given his own special duties and now hastens to perform them. Say there are four persons. Two unroll and pitch the tent, one collects material for bedding and afterward spreads the tarpaulin and blankets, and one fixes a convenient fireplace and builds the fire and proceeds with the cooking. Thus in less than an hour, considerably less if all are experts, a tiny corner of the great wilderness has been converted into a charming little home, with the woodsmoke curling upward, an appetizing odor in the air, the red canoe upside down on the beach and the tent making a milk-white patch on the fringe of the dark-green forest.

The Little Spring Girl

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Here she comes, with hair a-blowing,
Arms outstretched, and cheeks a-glowing,
Racing down the flowered path!
Every glance is one to treasure,
Every step a dance of pleasure,
Listen to her joyous laugh!
Such a happy little girl—
Mary Jo in Spring!

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey and Sho Chase Monkey's Shadow

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Now, to chase one's shadow is one of the merriest of all merry games. Indeed it is quite likely that the only reason most of us do not engage in it is simply because we have no notion as to which way our shadows skip when they leave us. For, watch as we will—when the sun sinks to rest or the lamp is turned out—there is no telling just where the sly fellows go. Out goes the light and away flit the shadows quite as though each of them had swallowed that shadow just one size smaller and the largest devoured all the rest.

But while that may seem to be the way of it, nothing could be more absurd. For, of course, every shadow merely hurries to its home in the deep depths of Shadowland. And if we do not see them skurrying away you may be sure it is only because our eyes are not sharp enough to detect them.

Now as you doubtless remember, Monkey's eyes had become quite used to observing all manner of shadows. True, he did not at first know his own, but once Sho told him to whom the whopper-jawed one belonged, he never for a moment lost sight of it. And so, his eyes following every nimble movement of the nimble shadow that dashed away through the gloom, Monkey ran as he had never run before.

How he and Sho scriggled! How they scrambled across open places and wiggled through thickets! Into trees and out of trees went that fast fleeing shadow; over roots and under roots—around rocks and behind rocks: but, no matter where, the two who gave chase followed after.

"Keep your eye on its tail," warned Sho, as they ran. "Keep your eye on its tail."

"'Cause why on its tail?" shouted back Monkey, as he swung from one tree to the branch of another.

"Because when the rest of it gets so edgewise that you can't see it, you'll still be able to make out the tail. Monkeys' tails are like that—they just can't stay still. See! Look there, now!"

The chase had at this moment brought them to the very widest clearing they had yet seen in the woods. Across it went Monkey's shadow. Now that there were no trees or thickets or rocks in the way it no longer zigzagged but started smack-straight for a sandhill that lay on the opposite side. And the moment it began running in this arrow-like fashion that, of course, brought it edgewise to Monkey and so he could not see it at all! And yet he saw something and it was this something he followed. He saw a queer swish-winking shadow shape—a shape that went scudding like a leaf in November, though of course it was vaguer than that. And this he knew was the shadowtail of his shadow, that would not—just could not—stay edgewise.

Fast as that tail-shadow sped, Shadow-Sho and Monkey lost none of their ground. Indeed they were within seven jumps, two somersaults and a skip of it, when—

"Zip-zip!"

With a swish and a wink into a hole it went—a hole that stared from the side of the hill that stood on the far side of the clearing! Yes, into this tunnel it darted and plump at its heels (if a shadow has heels) came Monkey and swift Shadow-Sho.

"Whew, but it's dark in here!" cried Monkey, who was the first to dash into the passage.

"Just keep heading into the very center of the blackest part," instructed Sho in reply.

And so onward they ran. For a time the floor of the tunnel way slanted downward, then it became level and then it started up once again. Time after time the runners passed strange pairs of wondering eyes that peered at them in amazement from little side tunnels. And from just under these eyes (for their mouths were unseen) came voices that marveled at what all the racket might be.

"Must be those owl boys, again," said one.

"Playing tag with the bats," grumbled another.

"Such goings on when folks are trying to sleep," complained a third.

And, though Monkey was truly sorry at the thought of having perfectly innocent ones blamed for his pranks, he did not for one moment slacken his pace. After a time the passageway took a sudden shoot upward; and then it gradually grew smaller.

"It's making straight for the hollow tree," cried Sho. "That's where that shadow of yours is bound for! I know because this very passage opens into a room underneath it."

"Sounds like a hollow root what we're entering now," returned Monkey over his shoulder, as his feet began pattering an entirely new tune.

"It is," answered Sho. "We've almost reached the room. So slow down else—Hey, I say! There! I just knew you'd do it!"

And Monkey had. In three of the most unexpected somersaults, and a half dozen of the most unlooked for rolls, he had done it! For the hollow root, it turned out, opened into the room near the roof. And so, rushing pell mell out of the end of it, Monkey had gone headlong to the bottom quite like a ball that's shot from a popgun. Over and over he went; but the last time he did so he leaped for one of the many small roots that formed the arched roof of the room. With both paws he grasped it and, just as he did so, he saw the tail of his shadow disappear through a hole overhead.

"There it goes up the chimney!" he shouted to Sho.

"Chimney, your coat buttons! That's the trunk of the big hollow tree."

"Trunk or chimney, into it I go," called the other. And on the second he did that very thing.

But Monkey had not gone far up the inner side of the hollow tree before he came to a hole that opened into the outer world. Through it he again saw the twilight gloom of Shadowland with its woods and raggedy thickets. And here it was that he lost all trace of his runaway shadow. Look as he would from the great hole in the tree he could not see even so much as one speck of his tail.

"Well, anyway, we ran a good race," said he to Sho as his friend poked his head up beside him.

"Yes, and we may yet catch our fish," the other replied. "For it's coming on morning and since the hollow tree is very near the one with the dancing leaves it is not likely that your shadow will stray very far from here."

"But why not?" asked Monkey

"Because it was here that it left you and here that it will join you as soon as there's light enough."

"That's all very well," sighed Monkey, "but just the same I most certainly should have liked to have got hold of the sassy chap's tail. That would have been fun!" And, repeating his wish over and over, he scrambled through the hole and on to a limb. Once there he propped his chin in his paws and fell to musing.

Off toward the east the night had begun to pale. Morning with its sunrise was at hand. Soon there would be no more shadows in Shadowland; all would be on their way to their stations. And to think that he had all but caught up with his own. Almost! Only to let it slip through his very fingers. To think—

"Well, goodness me, there's no use looking so glum," chided Sho. "That won't—"

But at that moment the speaker was interrupted by a queer and most mysterious snicker. It seemed to come from far away—as though it were the echo of Monkey's "hoing" and "heeings" borne many miles on the nose of the wind and so almost too spent to be heard. Or was it the mirth of some hilarious mouse; or two binding branches tweaked by a breeze that squeaked as the wind gently rocked them?

From whence did that snicker come!

And then Monkey saw! It was from none other than that whopper-jawed shadow of his, shaking and rocking with laughter! Yes, there sat the runaway, perched on the tip of a weetiny twig at the very far end of a slim little limb.

"Ho, ho, ho! Hee, hee, hee!" giggled that mischievous rascal. "See, here I am—why don't you come out and catch me?"

For a moment Monkey made as if to spring. Then he gazed at the twig on which the shadow sat. It was scarcely larger than the stem of an apple; and it was very far out.

"Don't want to," he finally replied, though you may be sure he meant just the contrary.

"Don't want to," mocked the whopper-jawed one. "Ho, ho, ho! Hee, hee, hee!"

"No, I don't," asserted Monkey, "and anyway, I can't see that there's anything to laugh about."

"Oh, but I can," squeaked the shadow. "Ho, ho, ho!"

"Well, what then? You're so very smart; tell me what it is."

"Why you, of course," answered the other. "You're so—so funny looking."

"I funny looking!" cried Monkey. "Why it's you who's funny."

"'Taint neither me," answered the shadow.

"'Tis teether, you," shouted Monkey.

"'Taint!"

"'Tis!"

Now all the time he was talking Monkey was edging out along the limb. Farther and farther he crept while down, down and down bent the bough under the weight of him. And then, forgetting all else save his desire to catch that tantalizing shadow by the tail, he made ready to spring through the air. And just as he did so—

"Snap!" went the hollow tree limb and down went Monkey, shadow and all!

Now as you will remember the sun of the morning was well on its way. And it so happened that at the very moment Monkey tumbled downward the first rays of it came romping out of the east.

Whether this played a part in what followed there is, of course, no sure way of knowing. But—believe it or not—when Monkey looked about from his sudden seat on the ground, he found that he had landed smack on the tail of his shadow! Yes, sir! There he sat holding it fast underneath him. "Oh, ho!" he cried out, "it's my turn to laugh, now. Though first tell me what have you to say for yourself, my fine fellow?"

But his shadow spoke never a word. Indeed it would not so much as look him fair in the face, but turned its head and its back just as often as he turned his own.

"I would turn my face if I were you," said Monkey. "The very idea of laughing at so handsome a one as myself. Come along with you now, and," he added as he rose from the ground, "mind you don't try to give me the slip and make off into the thickets."

But to his great satisfaction the shadow made no offer to run. Instead it stood without so much as a murmur and meekly remained at his side.

"I say, how's that for high, Friend Sho?" cried Monkey with pride. But Sho was no longer near.

"That's strange," mused the brown-eyed one. "I wonder where he can have gone?"

Now as he looked about for his companion he suddenly saw, through a thin screen of foliage, the white-white sands of the desert. And there, not more than 12 skips away, was the tree with the dancing green leaves.

"And Sho's at the foot of it!" he shouted aloud. "I can see him from here. He's waving his arms. Why, I do believe he's talking to some one. Come on, shadow, let's go and see what all the waving's about."

And swinging his cap (at which his shadow did likewise) Monkey started away toward the tree.

Shang

Shang is a dog. On the farm where he makes his home about six miles from the city, he has plenty of friends and a great many fine duties which he loves to fulfill. When his master, to whom he is devoted, is working in the field or garden, Shang considers it his special duty to watch any tools or the master's coat left behind during the day's labor. He stands guard carefully until permitted to leave. The chickens, who with two cows and a cat are Shang's particular friends, think they can find the very best food of all by going farther away from the farm and straying into the near-by woods. Shang is always ready for this sort of thing, and when the right word is given off he bounds, running in among the trees, and with many gentle scoldings, and other urgings, he escorts his comrades back to the farmyard.

Shang seems to know the days of the week—or is it that he understands the children's conversation?—for when Saturday night comes, he goes some distance down the road and awaits the arrival of one of the boys, who is employed in the city, and whom Shang loves very much. A hilarious outburst of barking heralds the young master's coming, a sign for the rest of the family, that supper may now be served.

One day a lady with her little baby visited the home, and Shang was invited for a walk in the meadow. The baby, wrapped in a shawl, was placed against a haystack, and Shang took his place as guard, while the mother strolled farther on, picking flowers. After a little while she was interrupted in this pleasant occupation, by Shang, who, in his manner and his language, plainly expressed that there was something unusual the matter. She soon understood that Shang wanted her to go with him to the haystack, where the baby had been left. There she found out the cause of Shang's uneasiness, for the baby had tumbled over and could not pick himself up again. This being attended to, and baby again comfortable, Shang expressed his approval by wagging his tail and again sat down, resuming his duty as guard.

THE HOME FORUM

Browning's Work

Of Browning's work as a whole it may be said that while it shows intimate acquaintance with every form of poetic composition and extraordinary mastery of rhythm and rime, it shows also often a wilful and at times even whimsical handling of these. He has the nicest ear for modulation and melody, and yet occasionally, especially in certain poems, his verse is rugged, harsh and, to a sensitive nature, sometimes almost repellent. "Love among the Ruins" is musical enough to satisfy the most exacting ear. The same is true of many other poems. Take the brief lyric which prefaces "Two Poets of Croisic":

Such a starved bank of moss
Till that May morn,
Blue ran the flash across:
Violets were born!

Sky—what a scowl of cloud
Till, near and far,
Ray on ray split the shroud:
Splendid, a star!

World—how it walled about
Life with disgrace
Till God's own smile came out:
That was thy face! . . .
. . . . . .

A master of color as well as of melody, at times he flashes upon the reader's eye a scene of beauty or of sublimity which can never be forgotten. He paints a sunset with two strokes of his brush:—

A last remains of sunset dimly burned
O'er the far forests, like a torch-flame turned
By the wind back upon its bearer's hand
In one long flare of crimson. . . .

He describes a lichen on a rock and the surrounding ferns with the truth and sharpness of an etching:—

On our other side is the straight-up rock;
And a path is kept 'twixt the gorge and it
By boulder-stones where lichens mock
The marks of a moth, and small ferns fit
Their teeth in the polished block.

Or he shows a bit of the sea, seen from different points of view, with those low-toned, evanescent qualities of color which only the artist's eye detects:—

The swallow has set her six young on the rail,
And looks to sea-ward:
The water's in stripes like a snake, olive-pale
To the leeward,—
On the weather-side, black, spotted white with the wind.

—Philip Stafford Moxom, "Two Masters."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year.....$9.00 Six Months...$5.00
Three Months.$3.00 One Month...$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Disguise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE art of camouflage, which may be defined as premeditated disguise for the purpose of concealment, has come into prominence during the last few years. The first recorded attempt at such concealment, however, dates back to the third chapter of Genesis, where we read that after Adam and his wife had eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, they were afraid and "hid themselves from the presence of the Lord God amongst the trees of the garden." Christian Science shows that the story of Adam and Eve is a contradiction, not an amplification, of the real statement of creation given in the first chapter of Genesis. It is an account of a false material sense of creation, put into the Bible, it may be presumed, as an allegory, quite probably adopted from the common mythology of early times, for the sole purpose of showing the impossibility of a sinner being the child of God,—the idea of divine Principle.

When the story of Adam and Eve is looked upon as an allegory, symbolizing error, the various events in that story are seen to illustrate different aspects of the operations of error. Mythology arose from the acceptance of sense testimony, from an argument as to man's possible origin based upon the assumption that man is as he appears to the material senses to be. Christian Science proves that man is not in reality what the material senses perceive any more than the sun is a moving body, going round the earth, because these same senses perceive it as such.

Much light is cast on the reason for the introduction of the Adam mythology into the Bible if certain passages from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, are compared with passages from the Bible. Thus on page 529 of this work we read, "Adam, the synonym for error, stands for a belief of material mind", while verse 22 of the fifteenth chapter of I Corinthians reads, "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." A comparison shows that it is the acceptance of a belief of material mind which is the sin that brings death into the world of mortals. Old theology has always found it hard to explain how it could be just for the whole of humanity to suffer because the first of the species, namely Adam, fell into sin. Christian Science shows, however, that all sin, as Adam sinned, when they admit that Adam, the synonym for error, is their original parent. This admission is accepting the belief of material mind, which in turn separates mortals from the recognition of divine Mind as the only Mind, and so breaks the first commandment of the decalogue. This also shows the importance of the command of Jesus, "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven."

In the allegory, Adam, having satisfied himself as to his own ability to know good and evil, was overtaken by fear. The first result of this was that he attempted to hide himself. Concealment, therefore, is one of the primitive activities of the belief in material mind. Conversely, any desire to hide any action is induced by the same belief. Therefore in daily life any subterfuge presenting itself as an effort to say one thing and do another, is a subscription to Adam, in whom all die.

Sometimes it is said that error is simply the expression of ignorance, and that ignorance is nothing, the lack of something, and so harmless. In "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 109), "Ignorance is only blest by reason of its nothingness; for seeing the need of somethingness in its stead, blesses mortals. Ignorance was the first condition of sin in the allegory of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden." To affirm that a mortal is not suffering from some certain disease but is suffering from ignorance, or a false belief, will not heal that mortal. Christian Science healing is brought about by the recognition of the unreality of ignorance and disease, following upon the recognition of the reality of Spirit or Principle as all that is. The truth of healing is stated in Science and Health (p. 428): "The great spiritual fact must be brought out that man *is*, not *shall be*, perfect and immortal." Any argument which would halt at some stage of error and give reality to any cause for error, either mental or physical, is simply a method of disguising evil.

Spiritual ideas have to be conveyed to humanity by material terms and it certainly helps to perceive disease as the expression of fear, sin, or ignorance. Going further back, it helps to see that these so-called causes give a direct lie to Principle. It does not do, however, to leave the matter there. It was while hiding in fear that Adam invented the lie that "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat," thereby trying to shift the blame on to the Lord God. If a lie could exist and be accepted by man, God would be morally responsible. In this way Christian Science shows that a true understanding of God necessitates complete healing. The perfection of God makes inevitable the unreality of disease, and of fear, ignorance, and sin, and also the unreality of the lie and the liar. This ultimate can only be reached through the active knowledge of the truth, through the scientific understanding of the somethingness which must take the place of the nothingness to which the knowledge of God's allness has reduced disease, sin, and lie.

When Adam is understood as the synonym for error, Christ is understood as the synonym for the real man. To refrain from hiding with Adam in whom "all die," it is necessary to be ever actively conscious of the Christ in whom "shall all be made alive." Mrs. Eddy says (p. 472 of Science and Health): "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise."

Heine, the Drummer, and the Emperor

A view of Emperor Napoleon of France through boyhood's eyes is given us by Heinrich Heine, the poet:

"What do I not owe to the French drummer who was quartered on us . . . He had a little mobile face with a fearsome black moustache, under which his red lips curled defiantly, while his piercing black eyes darted hither and thither. I, tiny boy that I was, stuck to him like a burr and helped him to polish his buttons till they shone like a mirror, and to whiten his waistcoat with chalk—for Monsieur Le Grand set out to please—and I followed him even upon guard, to the roll-call, and on parade—nothing but the glitter of arms and merriment—'les jours de fête sont passés!' Monsieur Le Grand had only a little broken German . . . but he could very cleverly make himself understood on his drum; for instance, when I did not know what the word 'liberté' meant, then he would drum the march of the Marseillaise, and I understood him. . . .

"In the same way he taught me recent history. I did not understand the words that he spoke, but as he drummed in illustration of what he was saying, I knew what it was that he wished to express. Really that is the best method of teaching. The history of the storming of the Bastille, the Tuileries and the rest is only understood rightly when one knows how they drummed on these occasions.

". . . When I think of the Great Emperor then all is summer green and golden in my thoughts; a long avenue of limes blooms forth into my vision, and in the bowers of their branches sit singing nightingales: a waterfall roars, flowers stand in round beds and dreamily nod their lovely heads—and I was in wonderful nearness to it all . . . I am speaking of the palace garden at Düsseldorf, where often I lay on the turf and listened eagerly while Monsieur Le Grand told me of the warlike deeds of the great Emperor and as he told me, beat out the marches that had been drummed during the doing of those deeds, so that I saw and heard everything vividly. . . .

"But what was it to me when I saw him, . . . The Emperor.

"It was in the avenue of the Palace garden at Düsseldorf. As I thrust my way through the throng, I thought of the deeds and battles which Monsieur Le Grand had drummed to me, and my heart beat the march of the General—and yet at the same time I thought of the police order prohibiting riding through the avenue, penalty five shillings—and the Emperor and his suite rode down the middle of the avenue, and the scared trees bowed as he passed, and the sunbeams trembled in fear and curiosity through the green leaves, and in the blue heavens there swam visibly a golden star. The Emperor was wearing his modest green uniform and his little cocked hat known the world over. He was riding a little white horse that paced so calmly, so proudly, so securely, and with such an air. . . . Listlessly sat the Emperor, almost loosely, and one hand held high the rein, and the other gently tapped on the neck of the little horse. The Emperor rode calmly down the middle of the avenue. No agent of the police opposed him; behind him proudly rode his followers on foaming steeds, and they were laden with gold and adornments; the drums rattled, the trumpets blared; . . . and with a thousand voices the people cried: 'Long live the Emperor!'—"Heinrich Heine's Memoirs" (ed. by Gustav Karpeles; tr. by Gilbert Cannan).

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"The Violet Farm," by Frederick Walker

Fred Walker

Du Maurier, summing up alike Walker and his own fictitious hero in the pages of "Trilby," says that "both were small and slight though beautifully made, with tiny hands and feet; always arrayed like the lilies of the field for all they spun and toiled so arduously; both had regularly featured faces of a noble cast and most winning character; both had the best and simplest manners in the world, and a way of getting themselves much and quickly and permanently liked." The unfinished portrait reproduced as a frontispiece to the "Life and Letters" shows the marked breadth between the brows, the direct, observant painter's gaze, and, in the original, the keen blueness of the eyes; while an early photograph in fancy dress—probably that of Robespierre—displays a singularly correct and beautiful line of profile. From these, from the photograph reprinted in this volume, and from the many caricature sketches of himself which have been preserved, it is possible to gain a perfectly clear image of the trim and slender figure, and the young intent face. . . .

On strangers he produced, especially in early life, an impression of extreme shyness. The words "shy" and "nervous" have been used of him by all but one of those persons remembering him who have been kind enough to speak to me of their remembrances. But shyness does not of necessity imply timidity, and the adjective "timid" applied to him in Tom Taylor's excellent prefatory note . . . is surely misplaced. As early as 1861 Walker showed signs of an unostentatious, but pronounced and justified self-confidence. At no time does he seem to have had doubts of himself or apprehension of failure. And even his much talked of shyness seems to have been very superficial, and to have melted very quickly in congenial society. Not in all companies did he deserve to be described as "the most silent man I have ever known." When he felt himself loved and understood he seems to have been ready with gay and quaint speech. One such, trivial enough, but characteristic is recalled by one of his hearers. Sitting at lunch among a group of children he greeted a dish of stewed pears with a cry of "Hurrah" and a declaration that here was something to quench the fire of his genius. "He would talk well," says Mr. Marks, "when roused or interested, but seldom about his art." His one recorded saying upon this theme, "composition is the art of preserving the accidental look" may serve both to make us regret that it stands alone, and to assure us that Walker's aims and ideals though unuttered, were perfectly clear and definite to himself.

The foundations of his character seem to have been its sincerity and spontaneity; and human beings in whom these qualities are well marked are pretty sure to be objects both of very warm affection and of very genuine distaste. To some of us they are the elect, who live at first hand and whose presence in the world makes the main part of its sunshine; to others they appear mere irritating egoists. The portraits of them therefore are pretty certain to vary largely. —"Frederick Walker," Clementina Black.

From Ampersand

In his book, "Little Rivers," Henry Van Dyke thus describes the view from Mt. Ampersand in the Adirondacks:

"Right below us the Lower Saranac and Lonesome Pond, Round Lake and the Weller Ponds, were spread out like a map. Every point and island was clearly marked. We could follow the course of the Saranac River in all its curves and windings, and see the white tents of the haymakers on the wild meadows. Far away to the northeast stretched the level fields of Bloomingdale. But westward all was unbroken wilderness, a great sea of woods as far as the eye could reach. And how far it can reach from a height like this! What a revelation of the power of sight! That faint blue outline far in the north was Lyon Mountain, nearly thirty miles away as the crow flies. Those silver gleams a little nearer were the waters of St. Regis. The Upper Saranac was displayed in all its length and breadth, and beyond it the innumerable waters of Fish Creek were tangled among the dark woods. The long ranges of the hills about the Jordan bounded the western horizon, and on the southwest Big Tupper Lake was sleeping at the base of Mount Morris. Looking past the peak of Stony Creek Mountain, which rose sharp and distinct in a line with Ampersand, we could trace the path of the Raquette River from the distant waters of Long Lake down through its far-stretched valley, and catch here and there a silvery link of its current.

"But when we turned to the south and east, how wonderful and how different was the view! Here was no widespread and smiling landscape with gleams of silver scattered through it, and soft blue haze resting upon its fading verge, but a wild land of mountains, stern, rugged, tumultuous, rising one beyond another like the waves of a stormy ocean,—Ossa piled upon Pelion,—McIntyre's sharp peak, and the ragged crest of the Gothics, and, above all, Marcy's dome-like head, raised just far enough above the others to assert his royal right as monarch of the Adirondacks.

"But grandest of all, as seen from this height, was Mount Seward,—a solemn giant of a mountain, standing apart from the others, and looking us full in the face. He was clothed from base to summit in a dark, unbroken robe of forest. Ou-kor-lah, the Indians called him—the Great Eye; and he seemed almost to frown upon us in defiance. At his feet, so straight below us that it seemed almost as if we could cast a stone into it, lay the wildest and most beautiful of all the Adirondack waters—Ampersand Lake.'"

To Longfellow

[Before his Departure for Europe May 27, 1868]

Our Poet, who has taught the Western breeze
To waft his songs before him o'er the seas,
Will find them wheresoe'er his wanderings reach
Borne on the spreading tide of English speech
Twin with the rhythmic waves that kiss the farthest beach.

Where shall the singing bird a stranger be
That finds a nest for him in every tree?
How shall he travel who can never go
Where his own voice the echoes do not know,
Where his own garden flowers no longer learn to grow?
. . . . . .
What wishes, longings, blessings, prayers shall be
The more than golden freight that floats with thee!
And know, whatever welcome thou shalt find,—
Thou who hast won the hearts of half mankind,—
The proudest, fondest love thou leavest still behind!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A Slow Country

"Well, in our country," said Alice, still panting a little, "you'd generally get to somewhere else—if you ran very fast for a long time as we have been doing."

"A slow sort of country!" said the Queen. "Now, here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!"—Lewis Carroll.

A Day's Drive in Thuringia

"Early in the morning of a glowing July day I set out with three friends for a drive in the Thuringian forest, Ilmenau being the goal of our journey," writes Mathilda Betham-Edwards in "Holiday Letters." "We had an open carriage, which we had hired for the expedition; and indeed this is the only way to enjoy the forest. There is the Eil-wagen, of course; but the Eil-wagen is at best a slow and tedious conveyance, and never quite falls in with your plans. . . .

"We had started so early, that by nine o'clock we were fairly in the forest. Oh, the wild flowers! Who can describe them? The valleys were a mosaic of blue, red, and gold; so thickly were the rye and oats interspersed with corn-flowers, corn-cockles, ragged-robin, salvia, borage, crane's bill, wood-spurges, and many others. Melilot grows here in great abundance.

"And the hillsides and hedgerows! What a splendor were they in this June verdure and fragrance! the sweet-scented cytisus, willow-herb, white and purple foxglove, meadow-sweet, with abundance of ferns, clothed the walls of the mountain-roads through which we passed, now ascending a superb height, now dipping into a soft green valley, catching a glimpse of lovely scenery at every turn, pine-forest, alder-trees growing beside noisy little rivers, blue hills, and yellow corn-fields.

"At midday we reached Rudolstadt, where we stopped to lunch. The little town has a castle and prince of its own, whose fortress-like Schloss stretches grandly along a bold mountain-ridge. From this point the grandeur increases by degrees, till it reaches its culminating point at Schwartzburg. That superb five hour's drive can never be forgotten.

"Now we drive along a smiling valley of corn-field and pasture; now we enter the solemn gloom of a mountain-pass; or penetrate into the very heart of a pine-forest, seeing the wild deer scamper away at our approach. Ever and anon we hear the rippling music of the impetuous little river Saale; or a cry of admiration bursts from our lips as we reach some eminence looking upon vast chains of pine-clad hills, losing themselves in the purple distance. In some places the character of the forest is savage with wild gorges and forest fastnesses, and tumultuous torrents; in others, it is bright, playful, peaceful, with sunny slopes, green as emerald, tall, lovely alders screening one herd from another, the river glancing under their shadows, abundance of field flowers shedding perfume as we go. Such solitude I never witnessed. . . .

"We reach Schwartzburg at nightfall, and find great difficulty in procuring beds. The inns are of a very homely description; and when we sit down to our little supper we find most of our fellow-travelers to be pedestrians on a walking tour, a schoolmaster with several pupils, a party of ladies and gentlemen, and so on. There is a piano in the dining-room, and a travelling student sits down uninvited and gratifies the company with some admirable renderings of Mendelssohn and Haydn. In spite of the enthusiasm for what is called the Music of the Future, the Germans cling as fondly as any nation to the music of the past; and you can hardly find a German, man, woman, or child, who does not play the sonatas of the beloved Haydn."

In Ceylon

A line of palm-trees over a tumultuous fringe of silver foam, which leaps up on a dull opal-green sea, is your first impression as you get near the island. When you come into the harbor, a quantity of narrow black boats swarm round the steamer. Then the tug comes alongside, and after waiting in it till it is no longer worth while to go on shore in a boat, I finally, in a burst of impatience, get into a boat and am rowed ashore. No sooner am I in the boat than the tug starts. However, the four black men in my boat pull hard, and we reach the pier almost at the same time as the tug.

The first thing to do is to take a rick-shaw. It is fine, but fortunately cloudy; the sun is hidden. In spite of this it is very, very hot. The streets are made of red sand, the houses of Venetian red stone. You pass palm-trees, and trees which look like acacias, only they have mingled with the intense green of their foliage a quantity of scarlet flowers. I go scudding along the street to the Galleface Hotel. You pass babus in white European clothes, and frail black Cingalese dressed in diaphanous silks, and Anglo-Indians in pith helmets. The world of Kipling is revealed to one in a trice. A long drive along the sea leads to the hotel. This is the fashionable esplanade of Ceylon. Carriages pass up and down full of wealthy natives. The sea throws up a huge long wash of booming surf. The hotel is a large white building, like the section of an exhibition. The bedrooms are high wooden cubicles. As soon as you arrive a tailor springs from somewhere and asks if you want any clothes—made in the night. I don't think I do. As soon as I have got a room and disposed of my luggage, I take a rick-shaw and drive through the native part of the town. It becomes more and more like Kipling. You pass little bullocks, and natives bathing and washing clothes in a pool; shops full of fruit; natives squatting, natives talking. . . . You hear all manner of cries and you smell the smell of the East.

I wander about until it is dark and then come back to dinner. The tailor appears again. I don't want any clothes: but it is no use, one has to order them, so importunate is he. He measures me and promises to have the complete suit ready by the next morning at six-thirty.—"Round the World in Any Number of Days," by Maurice Baring.

Open Windows of the Sky

All day I watch the sun and rain
That come and go and come again,
The doubtful twilights, and, at dawn
And sunset, curtains half withdrawn
From open windows of the sky.
The birds sing and the sea-gulls cry
All day in many tones; the bees
Hum in and out under the trees
Where the capped foxglove on his stem
Shakes all his bells and nods at them.

—Arthur Symons.

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921

EDITORIALS

President Harding in New York

EMERSON once said of Lincoln, "The pulse of 20,000,000 is beating in his wrist." What he meant, of course, was that the faith and trust of millions of free people in their chosen leader contribute much to make an American president great. If there have been commonplace presidents, nevertheless it seems clear that never has an American president failed to rise to a supreme occasion. If there be any mystical law governing this sort of emergence, one may easily believe that it is operating with President Harding. His public utterances are increasingly reassuring. Indeed, one may hardly escape a conviction that he puts into words the major aspirations of the millions composing the nation for which he now stands as Chief Executive in delivering three so constructive addresses as those which marked his recent visit to New York City. To the great gathering of business men, assembled to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Commercial newspaper, he set forth in simple and effective language the proper relationship of the government to business and industry. Before more than 1000 men and women who make political science a subject of special study, he discussed the pitfalls in the way of the government, and the special devices whereby it is hoped to bring both economy and efficiency into the government of the United States. At the impressive memorial service for the American boys who lost their lives overseas, he expressed an exalted conception of sacrifice and service, at the same time that he held up the ideal of a nation of citizens willing to sacrifice even their lives in its defense, yet a nation so righteous as never to attack another or by another to be subject to attack.

In dealing with business and industry, the President enunciated no new policy. So far as there was a new view to be gathered from what he said, it could hardly be other than that any notion that the government can properly assume direct charge of business and industry is now, since the war, unthinkable. The government was able to accomplish vast results in the days of the war. But what it achieved in the realm of business and industry was achieved at a cost so tremendous as to be prohibitive of any continued activity of this kind. Apparently the President feels that experience has demonstrated that private control of business and industry is the natural arrangement, and therefore preferable. But he realizes no less definitely the responsibility of the government to be, what its name implies, the governor or moderator for the business and industrial engine, operative always to provide that regulation that shall keep the parts working well together. The government need not engage in business, but it must enforce justice and fair-dealing there as elsewhere. Just as private control conduces to efficiency and economy, so a proper measure of government oversight is essential for insuring that no part of business or industry shall override any other part, and that all shall proceed with honesty and justice, rendering fairly in goods or service for the compensation that is paid. The government as a mediator, for obviating the unfairness that is inevitable where special privilege is condoned, was the pledge implied by what President Harding said to the business men.

That is a high ideal. It may be more easily declared than realized. Yet nothing less could be held up before the American people, if the national purpose is to be achieved in business and industry, as well as in political forms. Possibly such an ideal is not so readily accepted as axiomatic for business and industry, as the ideal of law and order, set forth by Vice-President Coolidge speaking with the President, is accepted for application to radicalism and social disturbances. Yet the ideal is essentially the same in both relationships. "There is a right of contract, of agreement and assistance, among individuals, which is to be protected so long as the thing sought is equal justice," said the Vice-President. But he was careful to point out that "any effort which contemplates coercion and force" is an interference with the American conception of liberty and is generally denounced by American law. Presumably he had in mind coercion and force, such as that of the strikers and red radicals who set themselves definitely against the government. But there is a coercion and force of business organization and procedure which is morally as reprehensible and practically as oppressive of the mass of the people as anything promoted by the forces of social disorder. The government should be as quick to check force and coercion subtilely exerted by business, as it is to put forth its strong arm in the swift suppression of open riot.

It was reassuring to find the President telling the students of political science that, after all, the Administration has no purpose to abandon the extensive reorganization of the government service that was so widely discussed a month or more ago. What he said was the frankest kind of recognition that reorganization is sorely needed. Beyond any doubt he understands that there must be severe pruning of government staffs everywhere. He is using his influence to get rid of the duplications that are even now too frequent. He has a representative actively participating with the congressional committee in a comprehensive study of the reorganization problem. But he makes no secret of his belief that it will require both time and courage on the part of the factors of government to abolish whatever is useless and coordinate what is useful. That purpose he will have, however. He relies on the adoption of the budget system to provide the foundation on which reorganization should be based. Presumably nothing will be allowed to interfere with the passage of the budget law. What the President said in its favor is significant, not so much of any new conception of its value, as of the somewhat tardy acceptance of such a conception by those who are actually in control at Washington.

The President's words in the great shed on the Hoboken pier, memorializing the soldiers, should be set over against the utterances of Ambassador Harvey at the Pilgrim dinner in London. Whilst the Ambassador declared of those soldiers, "We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that," President Harding declared, "They saw democracy challenged and defended it; they saw civilization threatened and rescued it; they saw America affronted and resented it; they saw our nation's rights imperiled and stamped these rights with a renewed sanctity and security." That their great service must somehow redound toward the ending of all wars is a conviction that grows out of the President's words, "Never a death but somewhere a new life; never a sacrifice but somewhere an atonement; never a service but somewhere and somehow an achievement." The President's devout expression of his hope that such a war may never be again, is no more significant than his adjuration that a "practical" people shall join in "cooperation with God," to the end that such war shall not be. "Cooperation with God" is, of course, simply cooperation with good. A rare purpose rarely expressed! What else can ever bring peace and happiness, to either a nation or an individual?

Progress of the Cooperative Movement

WHETHER or not cooperative trading is, as the cooperators insist, the "solution of the economic question," there can be no doubt that it grows in favor throughout the world today. Reports reaching the headquarters of the Cooperative Wholesale Society in Great Britain show some remarkable developments. The war, of course, gave a great impetus to the idea of cooperation. It afforded remarkable practical proof, not only of what cooperation could do, but of the extraordinary rapidity and economy with which it could do it. As a consequence cooperation has made many converts, especially in the ranks of Labor. In Great Britain the cooperator has definitely entered the political sphere, whilst in other countries, notably Belgium, cooperative ideas find their special champions in the national Legislature, even where the cooperative movement has no direct representation.

One of the most notable advances of the movement, in recent years, has been made in Holland. The tremendous advantages of cooperation in farming appear to have made a strong appeal to the Dutch, with the result that, today, the "Zuiselbond," the Central Association of Dairies, is one of the most flourishing enterprises in the country, whilst the central organization of horticultural societies at Rotterdam is rapidly developing its work of supplying the farms with seeds, agricultural machinery, and all manner of farm requisites, on a cooperative basis.

Another country to welcome cooperation on a larger scale than ever before is Italy. The movement gained ground rapidly during the war, and although of late financial difficulties have tended rather to retard its growth, there is scarcely a commune in which a cooperative society is not to be found. In many communes, indeed, there are, it appears, more than one, and it is just here that the cooperative movement in Italy is in serious danger. The moment cooperators begin to compete with one another the whole idea of cooperation is undermined, and competitive trading under another name immediately makes its appearance. Nevertheless, this is exactly what is taking place in Italy. Rival cooperative stores in quite small communes are apparently common, whilst in Milan there are fifty independent societies. This is, of course, to reduce the movement to an absurdity.

Then the British Wholesale Society reports remarkable growth in countries so widely apart as Norway and Argentina, whilst one of the most hopeful developments of all is the rapid growth of cooperation, in all its branches, in Japan. There are 13,000 cooperative societies in Japan, spread, more or less evenly, over the whole country, with stores in 12,000 towns and villages. Japan, moreover, with her usual imitative thoroughness in such matters, is developing the movement in all its branches. Credit societies have already been formed on a large scale, whilst purchase societies obtain for their members articles of industry and industrial raw material, as well as supplies for all the everyday needs of the consumer.

The Progress of Egypt

IN SPITE of all that Zaghlul Pasha and his followers are able to do in Egypt, in the way of stirring up an outcry against British rule, it becomes more evident every day that such tactics are only serving to convince the more sober elements in the country that an abolition of British control, at the present time, would be little short of a disaster. Those who have made any study of the conditions which obtained in Egypt some forty years ago, when the British occupation was first inaugurated, have no wish to revert to those conditions. They recognize how very little, comparatively speaking, many of the would-be rulers of Egypt have learned of the art of democratic government, and the more they study the matter the more distrustful do they become of Egypt's capacity to take over complete charge of her own affairs.

When Great Britain first began to exercise control over Egypt, after the Arabi rebellion of 1882, she found the country bankrupt, not only financially but morally. Few governments have been so corrupt as was the Egyptian Government of forty years ago. The redemption of the country was a difficult and often a thankless task, but gradually, through the ministrations of a succession of great proconsuls, supported by a strangely devoted civil service, order was brought out of chaos; the grinding poverty which had characterized the lot of the fellaheen for centuries was done away with, and Egypt was established firmly on the way to prosperity.

Economically and socially, Egypt has made immense strides, but when the political position is reviewed, the result, it must be confessed, is disappointing. The Egyptian politician is still fundamentally a believer in autocratic methods, as was shown during the latter stages of the war, when British officials had to be so largely withdrawn from Egypt and their places filled by native Egyptians. There can, indeed, be no doubt at all, with those who are familiar with the position, that an independent Egypt, conceived along the lines of Zaghlul Pasha's imaginings, would not long remain a democracy, even in name. It is the perception of this fact, it cannot be doubted, which has strengthened such men as Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha in withstanding Zaghlul's demands, and to insist, first and last, on a policy of cooperation with Great Britain.

Meanwhile, time is all on the side of the moderate party. Changes are taking place in Egypt, today, of much greater significance than any alteration in her political status could possibly bring about. Hitherto, western civilization has been very largely a veneer where the Egyptian was concerned. Today, the schoolboy and schoolgirl and the young college student seem to be grasping something of its true significance, and to be laying that foundation of honor and respect upon which alone a true democracy can be built. As a writer in this paper recently summed up the matter, "to see boys willingly joining the Boy Scouts, and learning the scout code of honor; to see games, with their lessons of fair play, enthusiastically taken up, not only by schoolboys but by junior officials of the government departments, to see these signs is to know that a generation is truly arising which is unknown to Pharaoh."

Canada and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty

IN NO other direction is the changing character of the British Commonwealth more clearly seen than in the growing tendency of the mother country to confer with the dominions in the matter of foreign policy. Ten years ago the great point of difference between a British ministry and a ministry in one of the dominions lay in the fact that the dominion ministry included no foreign minister. It is true that, for several years before the war, this fact was rapidly coming to be regarded as a serious anomaly, rather than an interesting difference, but it was not until the representatives of the British dominions signed the Treaty of Versailles as representatives of independent states that the world fully realized the great change which had been silently wrought during the years of the war. Since then, whilst there has been no attempt to bring about a formal reorganization, the idea has steadily developed. Today the world is witnessing the gathering together of dominion statesmen from all parts of the Commonwealth to confer on a question of foreign policy which, ten years ago, would certainly have been disposed of by Downing Street alone.

The question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance next July has, indeed, been frankly and fully accepted as a Commonwealth question, and, from all that has been said about it so far in the dominions, it is quite evident that the issue will be fully and vigorously debated when the conference of premiers meets in London next month. Australia, through Mr. Hughes, has already pronounced strongly in favor of renewal. Indeed, Mr. Hughes went so far as to say, on the eve of his departure for London, that the safety of Australia depended on a renewal of the treaty. He was insistent, however, on the fact that if it was renewed it should be on a basis agreeable to the United States, maintaining that "the hope of the world," as he put it, lay in "an alliance—an understanding between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples."

This aspect of the issue seems to have even greater weight in Canada. Discussing the question in the Canadian House of Commons recently, Mr. Rowell, former president of the Privy Council in the Union Government, insisted that, in the matter of maintaining good relations between the British Commonwealth, on the one hand, and the United States and Japan on the other, it might be better that the treaty should not be renewed. "Not that we love Japan less," he said, "but we want to be friends with every nation; we do not want any alliance that will prevent us from playing the rôle of friend to every nation in the world." Mr. Rowell went on to deprecate as unjustified much of the criticism leveled against the treaty in the United States, but it was, he said, impossible to ignore the feeling that had been aroused over the matter. He commended to the government's serious consideration the proposal that the treaty should not be renewed. In giving his views on the matter, Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, was more diffident than Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes, with his characteristic directness, said at once what he thought. Mr. Meighen reserved his judgment. He made it perfectly clear, however, that the attitude of the United States would weigh very much with him. The decision to be made in London he described as not only serious, but "momentous."

The Boy William Bradford

IN NO other field, perhaps, has modern research done more toward recovering and restoring the pictures of the past than in the case of the men who have come to be known as the Pilgrim Fathers. Little by little the details of the wonderful story have been pieced together. Records have been diligently searched; inquiries have been diligently made; every shred of evidence, no matter how apparently trivial, has been carefully examined and compared, until, with the help of the many probabilities which must enter into an inquiry of the kind, it is today possible to do many things it was not perhaps possible to do some years ago. It is possible to "sit under" Richard Clifton at Babworth, to visit William Brewster and the little band of separatists gathered together in the great hall of Scrooby Manor, to follow the boy William Bradford as he takes the farm carts and implements round to Thomas Wright, the Austerfield wheelwright, for repair, and so on.

Much still remains to be done, of course. So far, the man, William Bradford, has always overshadowed the boy. This is, in a way, inevitable. In the career of one who did so much, there is ever a tendency with the biographer to pass over the early years as quickly as may be, and get on with the great story. So Cotton Mather in his biography of the Galeacius Secundus, the "Second Shield-Bearer," as he calls William Bradford, does not tell very much about the boy. Still he tells something; how he was born "in an obscure village called Austerfield, where the people were as unacquainted with the Bible as the Jews do seem to have been with part of it in the days of Josiah"; how he had a comfortable inheritance left him by "honest parents"; and how he was "cast" on "the education, first of his grandparents, and then of his uncles, who devoted him like his ancestors, unto the affairs of husbandry."

It was just here, however, that the boy William Bradford made the first of those breaks with tradition for which the man was destined to become so famous. He loved to study, and he was apparently so determined to study that, after some show of opposition by his relatives, convinced then as so frequently afterward that he was sacrificing the substance for the shadow, he was allowed to follow his own inclinations. Thence onward, the boy found his relatives opposed to him in his every step. When his restless zeal of inquiry led him to study the Geneva Bible, and to find the stolid orthodoxy of the incumbent of Austerfield ever less and less bearable, he got scant sympathy from his uncles and nothing but ridicule from his young companions. So the little boy, at that time no more than 12, had to look abroad for his friends. He found his greatest and best in William Brewster, the postmaster of Scrooby.

At the time that the boy William Bradford was studying the Geneva Bible, the man William Brewster was reaching his first convictions as to the impossibility of finding rest within the pale of the church "as by law established." He had found a friend who thought much as he did in Richard Clifton, vicar of the neighboring parish of Babworth. So it came about that, every Sunday morning, William Bradford would take the meadow road to Scrooby, call for his friend, the postmaster, at the manor, and then the two would follow the footpath on to Babworth and to Clifton. A few years later, when, with views more clearly defined, a little band of Separatists were meeting at Scrooby Manor, where William Brewster entertained them "with great love . . . making provision for them to his great charge," foremost amongst these was the boy William Bradford. He was still a boy, scarcely eighteen, when he determined to leave all and join the Pilgrims in their flight to Holland.

Editorial Notes

IF THERE is any foundation whatever for the suggestion put forward in the United States House of Representatives, the other day, by Thomas L. Blanton, that one reason for the dismissal of 700 prohibition agents through lack of funds was that "most of them were Democratic appointees," the facts ought to be made public. If there is no foundation for such a statement, then it most certainly ought never to have been made.

IF Mr. Austen Chamberlain had been living a hundred and fifty years ago he would have known to a shade "the nice conduct of the clouded cane." He has ever been a precisian in the matter of dress and deportment; with clothes, collar, buttonhole, hair, and eye-glass modeled on those of his father. During the last year or two, while never forsaking the silk hat, especially when he has been in charge of a bill, he has occasionally been seen in the House of Commons wearing the short jacket, but never since he became Leader in succession to Mr. Bonar Law. Mr. Chamberlain feels the importance of the position, and dresses accordingly. The silk hat, when not on his head, is ever in his hand; and even when rising to answer a question he frequently waves it like a political censer over the brass-bound box. He is always in a "morning coat" or a "frock coat," that is to say, something with tails. The full uniform of the frock coat was donned for the Budget. It is believed in the Lobby that if Mr. Chamberlain ever becomes Prime Minister he will be sartorially "stumped," so far has he gone in the dignity of clothes already.

THE Napoleonic celebrations are responsible for the reminder that the little Corsican provided himself with a traveling library of 800 volumes at the time of the Battle of Waterloo. It is questionable, however, whether his soldiers traveled with much besides the prospective marshal's bâton in their knapsacks. Literature was at a low ebb in the days of the Old Guard, and our familiarity with the favorite book of this admiral or that general, taking Wolfe for an example, is due, perhaps, to the rarity, in those good old days, both of books and of the literary temperament. Napoleon's reading method was in marked contrast with that of the serious-minded among the "Tommies" and "Sammies" of the great war. It was like that of a hen picking over likely rubbish heaps, to get a grain, here or there, of a satisfactory quality. Theirs, on the contrary, was often the dog-earing and repeated thumbing of a solitary but well-beloved book, carried in the breast pocket, which could be changed for another work as soon as the need was felt. The armies thus carried an array of books beside which Napoleon's 800 seem to be a paltry bagatelle!

THE retirement of the Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther from the House of Commons, of which he was the Speaker, and the election of Sir Cecil Lowther to the vacant seat, recalls the fact that the Lowther family has been connected with Parliament for more than 600 years. The first member of the family is said to have been Hugo de Lowther, Knight of the Shire for Westmoreland, who went to Parliament in 1305. From that time on, the name of Lowther is to be found continually recurring in the roll of members at Westminster. When the Restoration took place, Sir John Lowther of Lowther was sent to Westminster by the County of Westmoreland, while Cumberland also was represented by a Lowther. In view of such a record it is pleasant that the tradition is to be maintained, for it is traditions like this which make the House of Commons entitled to the title of The Mother of Parliaments.

HONEYBEES to the number of thousands are reported to have settled in the top and windshield of an automobile left standing in a street in Rochester, New York. It took all the persuasion of a bee culturist to get them away into one of his near-by hives. In the past these little insects have been content to swarm without mechanical means of transportation, but even a bee, it would seem, wants a change now and then.